LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
PALESTINE DEPARTMENT
POLITICAL SECTION

ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION

PRIOR TO THE ISRAELI ATTACK

OF OCTOBER 29, 1956, ON EGYPT

1374 H. – 1957 A.D.

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INTRODUCTION

The atrocities which were committed by the Jews in Palestine had two aims to achieve :

First : The displacement of the greatest number of Palestinian Arabs when the so-called «State of Israel» was being established and the armistice agreements with the neighbouring Arab States were being signed.

Second : After the armistice agreements, the spreading of disturbances in the Middle East to convince the world, which was eager to establish peace in the Middle East, that such a peace could only be secured from the Arabs by force and by pressure.

In the meantime Jewish terrorism and aggression continued for the purpose of strengthening Jewish morales in Israel, and the flow of contributions and aid to Israel never ceased.

For the displacement of the Arabs of Palestine, the British Mandatory Power over Palestine bears the greatest responsibility.

Under a sub-title, «Great Britain's Responsibility for the Catastrophe in Palestine, «within the chapter, «The Modern West and the Jews», Professor Arnold Toynbee (The greatest historian of the twentieth century, Director of Studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Research Professor of International History in the University of London) wrote in Volume VIII Page 304 of his « A Study of History ».

« The Western Power that bore the lion's share of the responsibility for the inter-war failure to retrieve the position in Palestine

was Great Britain, who first as occupying power and then as Mandatory, was conducting the administration of Palestine from A.D. 1917 — A.D. 1948.

Throughout those crucial years the British attitude-common to all parties and adopted by successive ministries — was one of culpably wilful blindness ».

In another part of the same chapter Professor Toynbee writes :

« From first to last. there was never a practicable plan in British minds for peacefully stabilizing the explosively unstable situation in Palestine which Britain had deliberately created.

The British Government did not attempt to stabilize even the respective numbers of the Arab and Jewish elements in the population until the Jewish minority had been allowed to become so large, — approaching a third of the entire population of the country — that there was no longer any chance of its being willing to remain a minority in a bi-national state and no longer any possibility of such a state, if ever constituted on paper, finding it possible lo govern itself through the Western institution of majority rule. »

The direct responsibility of Britain for the tragedy of Palestine, and particularly for the displacement of the Arabs, is not a matter that needs any further discussion. No stronger proof can be introduced in this resect than the resolution unanimously adopted by the Conference of the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, held in London in December, 1944, that Palestine be transformed into a Jewish State, and that the Arab inhabitants be relocated in the neighbouring Arab countries. It even is more significant that this resolution was adopted when the Labour Party

was represented in the British Coalition Government under the premiership of Churchill, indicating that both the British parties were in accord with the displacement plan.

With regard to the Jews themselves, having been given the opportunities to constitue a Jewish state it was only natural that the Jews should wish such to be a purely Jewish one, and that it should be established on the largest possiblel area of land. In fact the Jews never concealed their real intentions in respect to Palestine and its Arab inhabitants throughout the various stages of their efforts to seize Palestine.

Immediately after the termination of the First World War, an American of Jewish descent, Justice Brandeis, a member of the Supreme Court of the United States and advisor to President Wilson on Jewish affairs, openly declared that « the aim lying behind the demand to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine was the desire of the Jews to become the majority of the population of Palestine, and that the Arabs leave the country for the desert ».

After the British occupation of Palestine and the establishment of the British Mandate, leaders of world Jewry and the Zionist organization (recognized by the Mandate as the body representing the Jews. and later known as the Jewish Agency) announced that they wanted Palestine to become as Jewish as England was English. From amongst those leaders, Eder, Sokolov, Weizmann, Jabotinsky, Rutenberg, Ben-Zvi, Kisch, Ben-Avi, Yellin and Sacher may be mentioned.

Commenting in the Hebrew newspaper, « Do'ar Hayem », on the testimonies delivered before the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbancls of 1921 set up by the British Government, the Jewish

writer, Ben-Avi, said that it was the duty of the Jews to deliver their homeland from the intruders ; the Moslem inhabitants should evacuate Palestine and proceed to Al-Hijaz and the desert, and the Christian population to Lebanon.

All this clearly shows that the aim of Britain and the Jews and those who had joined with them was the displacement of the Arabs of Palestine.

In the perpetration of their crimes the Jewish gangs resorted to cowardice and methods that were utterly inhuman. Chosing peaceful and unarmed small villages as the targets for their terrorism, the Jews would overrun the village, massacre the inhabitants, mutilate their bodies and demolish the village. The Jews purposely enabled some of the inhabitants of the village to escape alive so as to spread among the Arabs the news of the horror and terror to which the Arabs and their villages were being subjected; this was to terrorize the population and create havoc among them causing them to flee the country fie safety . Simultaneously, Jewish propaganda organs, supported by the mandatory power, its intelligence department, and the intelligence departments of those powers siding with the Jews, also spread the news of terrorism and crime among the villagers. The world criminal Menahem Begin, the leader of the Irgun gang, wrote on page 163 of « The Revolt » of the impression created by the massacre of Deir Yassin ;

« Panic overwhelmed the Arabs... the impression created by the massacre of Deir Yassin is equal to the strength of six army regiments. Kolonia village, which had previously repulsed every attack of the Haganah, was evacuated overnight and fell without further fighting. Beit Iksa was also evacuated. Those two villages were in strategic positions commanding the main highway to Jerusalem; thus with their fall and the occupation of « Al-Kastal » by the Haganah, it has been possible to open that highway to Jerusalem.

In the rest of the country too, the Arabs began to flee in terror even before they clashed with Jewish forces... the massacre of Deir Yassin has helped us in particular to deliver Tiberias and invade Haifa ».

This is what the person responsible for the massacre of Deir Yassin asserts. On another occasion, he declared that the Jewish Agency was aware of the details of the plan executed in Deir Yassin.

There was more than one Deir Yassin, for similar crimes were perpetrated in various villages all over the country. Each crime was always followed by intensive propaganda, resulting in the creaton of a state of terror and panic which caused great numbers to flee the country. In this way, the plotters and imperialists were able to achieve their aims.

During the fighting between the Arabs and Jews, prior to the armistice agreements of 1949, the Jews committed such acts as are considered by the laws of war to be crimes. That was also the case after the armistice agreements.

The Jews are still carrying out acts of aggression for the following reasons:—

(1) It is in the interest of those states which established Israel that it commit acts of aggression. Israel was constituted for the purpose of obstructing the unity of the Arab countries ; therefore to keep this regon of the world in a state of turmoil would draw the attention of its governments and people away from the unification of their territories. If they were to make endeavours towards that end the disturbances created by Israel would engage them otherwise.

(2) To force peace with Israel upon the Arabs. Those responsible in the states that had established Israel say that Israel was

created to remain. How therefore could it survive in a hostile environment ?

(3) The desire to give the West a picture of the Arabs as the weaker group that deserves no attention on the part of the West to win its goodwill.

By their sudden treacherous onslaughts upon the Arabs, resulting in massacres and destruction, and the large scale propaganda to which they have resorted immediately after their aggression, the Jews endeavour to convince the world that they are strong while the Arabs are weak and disorganized. The world only respects and supports the strong and looks for its friendship.

(4) To make the Arab peoples doubt the strength of their states. Whenever the Arabs come to believe that their states are becoming strong, a belief which augments their hope and raises their morale, Israel strikes immediately, bringing death and destruction, to shake that belief, dispelling Arab self-confidence and adversely affecting the ties existing between the Arabs and their governments.

(5) The Jewish people undoubtedly understand that the Arab states are making efforts to strengthen their armies and raise their standards. This fact weakens the hopes cherished by that Jewish people and mars the beautiful future which Jewish propaganda has created in the minds of the Jews. Therefore any military operation carried out successfully by the Jewish armed forces lifts the morale of the Jewish people who have come to fear the organization and arming of the Arabs.

(6) To raise money for Israel.

The critical economic conditions prevailing in Israel compel that state to appeal continuously for financial aid from the Jews of the world, and in particular from the Jews of America. Whereas those people naturally would not give their money without a motive

or specific purpose, Israel proceeds to convince them that it is threatened by Arab aggression and that it needs financial assistance to strengthen its army and economy in order to be able to face the Arabs. Jewish propaganda presents the Arabs to the Jews in the world as being the party always attacking the Israelis, and alleges that all Jewish acts of aggression are carried out in self-defence. It is to be noted that Jewish acts of aggression against the Arabs are always followed by Jewish appeals and efforts to raise funds from individuals and states that sympathize with Israel.

The above-mentioned are some of the aims underlying the continued Jewish acts of aggression against the Arabs in spite of the armistice agreements. Those acts of aggression by Israel are devoid of genuine military aspects and are never like battles that range between two enemies combatting in a known field, but are wholly criminal and brutal acts. Furthermore those acts of the Jews are based solely upon infiltration, attack robbery, destruction, and afterwards withdrawal under darkness without any respect or consideration to moral or human principles.

The following is a statement showing the important events in historical sequence :—

The Deir Yassin Massacre, April 9, 1948.

Two hundred and fifty human beings were slaughtered; mutilating the bodies, even before death, the culprits cut off parts and opened the bellies of others.

Nursing babies were butchered on the bosoms of their mothers and before their own eyes.

Of those two hundred and fifty people twenty-five pregnant women were bayoneted in their abdomens while still alive. Fifty-two children were maimed under the eyes of their own mothers' then were slain and their heads cut off. Their mothers were in turn massacred and their bodies mutilated. About sixty other women and girls were also killed and their bodies mutilated.

Such are the historical facts of the horrible crime perpetrated against the Arab village of Deir Yassin.

On the night of April 9, 1948, the peaceful Arab village of Deir Yassin, in the suburbs of Jerusalem, was surprised by loud speakers calling upon the inhabitants to evacuate the village immediately. The villagers woke up and proceeded in a state of turmoil and fear to investigate what was going on only to find themselves surrounded on all sides by Jewish gangs, who, making use of the prevailing state of fright and disorganization, proceeded like wolves to kill, mutilate, attack women, stab the abdomens of those who were pregrant, and then put to death all those people who had been deprived of every opportunity to defend themselves.

The marauders were not satisfied with what they had committed in the village. They gathered together the women and girls who remained alive, and after removing all their clothes, put them in open

cars, drove them naked through the Jewish streets in Jerusalem, where they were subjected to the mockery and insults of the outlookers. Many took photographs of those women.

These were the Jews, and such were their actions, actions which had welled up through the ages of oppression, and all the hate they had in their hearts against humanity who had persecuted them poured out on the Arabs to whose countries the Jews have fled throughout the epochs of history; in the Arab countries they had the sole place of refuge from the oppressions to which they were being subjected. They repaid Arab tolerence by heaping treason. plots, greed and wrath upon all non-Jews.

This crime aroused the civilized world which called upon the International Red Cross Society to find out the truth.. The representative of the Red Cross, Mr. Jack Regenier, asked the Jewish Agency for permission to visit the site of the massacre. The granting of this permission was delayed twenty-four hours while the Jews endeavoured to erase the traces of their crimes. What did they do ? They gathered together all that was possible to collect of the parts of the mulitated bodies of their victims, dumped them in the cistern of the village, locked it up, and did all they could to obliterate any traces which the representative of the Red Cross would come across. On visiting the site of the crime, however, the representative of the Red Cross traced the cistern, and found one hundred and fifty maimed bodies of women and children. He could express his horror, disgust and fright at the sight only by declaring that « the situation was horrible ! »

In addition to the bodies which he had found in the cistern, the representative of the Red Cross discovered many other corpses scattered throughout the backstreets of the village and burried under the debris of the destroyed homes. Mr. Jack Regenier found under a mound of dead bodies a girl of six who had been seriously wounded, but not yet dead. He extracted the girl from under the human debris and carried her with him to the hospital.

All the Jewish Agency (the body responsible at that time for the activities of the Jewish gangs) did was to express their sorrow and condemn the affair as if they had been completely unaware of the plot. But two days after this manoeuvre of the Jewish Agency, the newspaper « Hamashekev », the organ of the « Irgun » terrorist gang, replying to the Jewish Agency's condemnation of the Deir Yassin massacre, admitted that the Commander of the Haganah (the organized forces of the Jewish Agency) had been fully aware in advance of the details of the plan and had already contemplated the occupation of Deir Yassin by the Irgun terrorists. Meanwhile, Menahem Begin, the leader of the Irgun gang, himself admitted on December 28, 1950, in a press interview in New York, that the Deir Yassin incident had been carried out in accordance with an agreement between the Irgun and the Jewish Agency and the Haganah.

Four criminals who had taken part in the Deir Yassin massacre and had been badly injured, demanded remuneration from the Jewish authorities in occupied Palestine on the basis of a government decision to compensate all persons who suffered injuries, etc... during the fighting in Palestine. The authorities refused the request on the grounds that the Deir Yassin incident had not been perpetrated on orders from responsible Jewish authorities. The four culprits raised an action before the High Court at Tel-Aviv. They produced evidence that he Deir Yassin massacre had been carried out on the orders of the Jewish Agency, and in agreement with the Haganah. The High Court considered the evidence produced to be genuine and irrefutable, and ruled that the appelants should be compensated by the state.

THE MASSACRE OF NASIRUDDIN, April 13-14 1948

Obviously, the Jewish Agency had lied when it declared its sorrow over the Deir Yassin incident because a crime which was the same in its minutest details was committed four days later (April 14, 1948) in the village of Nasiruddin, inhabited by unarmed people, in the neighbourhood of Tiberias.

The village was attacked by the Irgun and the Stern gangs with machine guns and hand grenades. Only forty women and children of the entire population survived the massacre and were able to flee the village.

ON THE ROAD

May 1. 1948.

On May 1, 1948, a Jewish patrol arrested in the village of Al-Qabu three villagers named Muhammad Matar, Nimr Abdul Rahman Al-Akbar and Muhleb Ali Azeez. They were driven at revolver point into the cottage of an old man of about seventy, Ali Muhammad Al-Kadi where they were slain before the old man, one after the other.

THE KHOURY HOME MASSACCRE, MAY 5, 1948.

On May 5, 1948, the terrorists of the Haganah attacked some of the villages on the banks of the Jordan near the Khoury house. In spite of the fact that the peaceful inhabitants were unarmed, the Haganah murdurers machine gunned them, killing and wounding hundreds.

Then they proceeded to slay the women and children and mutilate their bodies. The aged whom the Jews arrested alive were beheaded and their hands and feet cut off. Then the young people were gathered and closed into a petroleum drenched house which was set on fire. Young people were roasted alive under the eyes of the older people who remained alive, and who were brought to the site of the house to watch the crime being perpetrated. Afterwards those aged people were released and told to leave their homes and tell their «Arab World» of what they had seen. They were mocked by the Jews and were told, «Ask the Arab States to come to your rescue.»

THE AZ-ZEYTOUN CEMETRY.

May 6, 1948

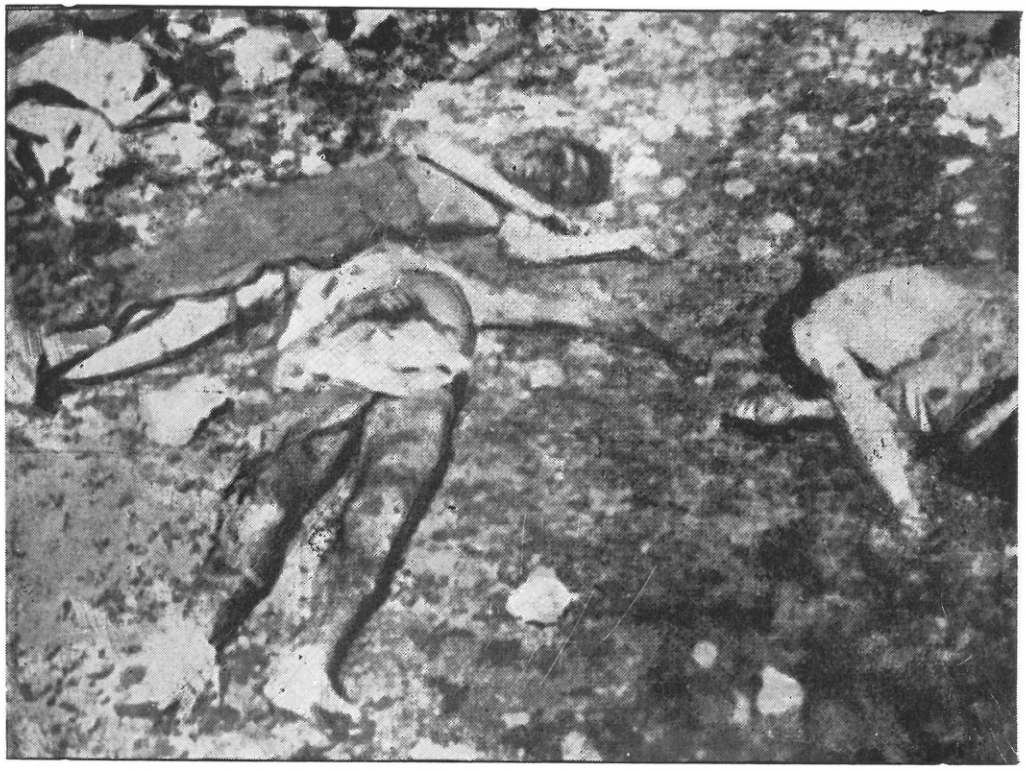
On May 6, 1948, the Jews gathered a number of men, women and children inside the mosque of the Az-Zeitoun village in the neighbourhood of Safad. They planted mines around that mosque and blew up the building over the heads of those who were within ; all were killed.

THE « BEIT DRASS » MASSACRE.

May 13, 1948.

On May 13, 1948, the Jews attacked the village of Beit Drass in the Gaza district, to find in it women, children and old people only, whom they put to death. Some of the women who were pregnant were treated in a manner similar to that in which the

women of Deir Yassin had been treated, by stabbing and opening their abdomens by bayonets, while the bodies of some of the old peope were atrociously mutilated. After having wiped out the entire population of the village, the Jews proceeded to plunder the village and afterwards destroyed its houses by dynamite and artillery.



The bodies of the victims of the house of Khoury.

DIVERSE EXAMPLES

There are many examples of Jewish brutality which have been committed. For instance, on April 8, 1948, the bodies of eight Arabs were traced in the neighbourhood of the Jewish settlement « Akhoza » on Mount Carmel. Those bodies had been so badly mutilated that none could be recognized. Some of the heads were crushed by stones and arms and feet had been maimed and cut off. It was established thereafter that the bodies were those of eight Arab labourers at the Steel Company who had been kidnapped by the Jews in the Port Road as they were returning home from their work. The labourers were carried away to the site on which they were killed.

On April 20, 1948, the bodies of thirteen Arab young men were traced. The bodies were badly mutilated, some had the heads separated from the bodies, others had the noses cut off and the eyes stabbed out.

An Iraqi Arab was found crucified in Haifa on a cross made of wood, to which his hands and feet were tied with ropes. The examination of the body showed that the victim after having been tied to the cross, was burnt by branding-irons on various parts of his body until he died. His face expressed the traces of the serious suffering to which he had been subjected.

THE WADI ARABA TRAGEDY.

May 31, 1950.

The Jews have resorted to every brutal means to oppress and persecute the Arabs living in the occupied part of Palestine, in order to annihilate them or to force them to leave the country. For instance, they amass the Arabs in barren lands, where there is neither water nor vegetation. They force them to remain on those lands, subjecting them to cruel military restrictions under which they are not permitted to move from one place to another, except by special permits whch are only granted rarely.

Of the great many examples to support this statement, that of the « Shibli » Arab tribe in the Mount Tabor may be mentioned.

The number of the Shibli tribe dropped from one thousand and five hundred people to five hundred as a result of mistreatment, curfew regulations, deprivation and murder.

The measures adopted by the Jews in respect to the Arabs of Beersheba have led to their almost complete evacuation of the Negev desert. Some of those Arabs were forced to leave the county, some were wiped out, while many of them were transferred to places where they were left to die slowly, with the outside world knowing nothing about their fate.

Those measures have been applied in all Arab towns and villages which still keep their Arab character. The inhabitants are not permitted to leave their domicile for any reason whatsoever except by a permit from the Military governor, who usually grants

such a permit to prosecute the persons temporarily leaving their residence. This Jewish policy of annihilation was unknown to the world outside the occupied territory of Palestine until some news of the tragedy of «Wadi Araba», which is the subject of this discussion, filtered across the frontiers. This tragedy gives a picture of the suffering of the Arabs who live in the occupied part of the usurped homeland.

The Jews had set up large concentration camps throughout the country in which unimaginabel acts of horror were being committed. One of those concentration camps was the « Katra » camp in the southern part of the occupied territory. The following information was carried to the outside world by those persons who survived the painful events in that concentration camp, in which a large number of Arabs had been interned with no specific charges.

On May 31, 1950, the Jews chose one hundred and twenty persons of the internees, (amongst whom were children of not more than eight, and people of over eigthy) and loading them like beasts on two three ton trucks, drove them under strong guard through Beersheba to a place in Wadi Araba near « Ain Hasb » police station. At that place the guards divided the internees into groups of four or five each. The guards sent one group after the other, by force, in an easterly direction, and pointing to a range of mountains, told them that those mountains were in Jordan and that they had simply to reach them and thus save themselves from internment and persecution. Then the guards, ordering them to hurry towards those mountains, fired at them to terrorize them and cause them to run. Under the circumstances those people ran away towards the mountains to escape with their lives.

This « Wadi Araba » falls between the Dead Seea and Gulf of Aqaba. It is a barren desert, with neither water nor grass because

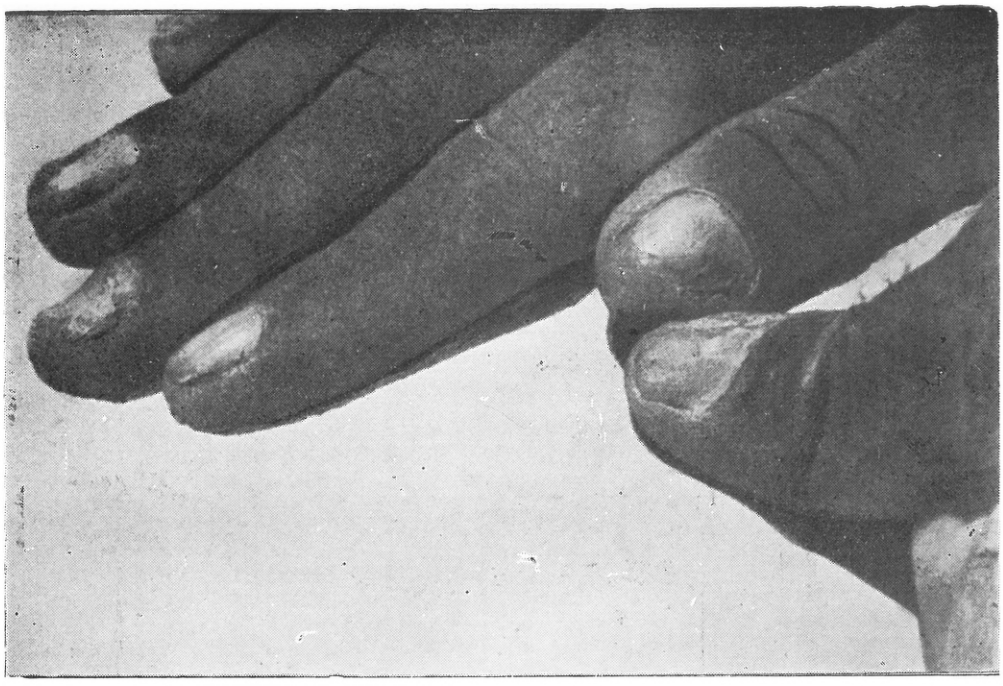
of its barreness. « Wadi Araba » is deserted, and is full of poisonous snakes.

Those people were not supplied with water or food when leaving « Katra ». The officer in charge of the concentration camp had permitted them to take some supply of water with them from a camp near Beersheba, but the guards stopped the caravan after it had covered few kilometers and spilled the water on the ground while the thirst of those people grew with the growing heat. Spilling of that precious water was another measure of terrorism against those people.

Only three quarters of those Arabs were able to reach the camps of the Jordanian Army or the tents of the nomad beduins, while the fourth quarter perished from thirst and hunger in the desert. Yet those who had been able to reach their destination after a horrible trip of thirty-six hours were in the worst state of fatigue and weakness and could not recover their power and senses until after the necessary medical aid were given to them.

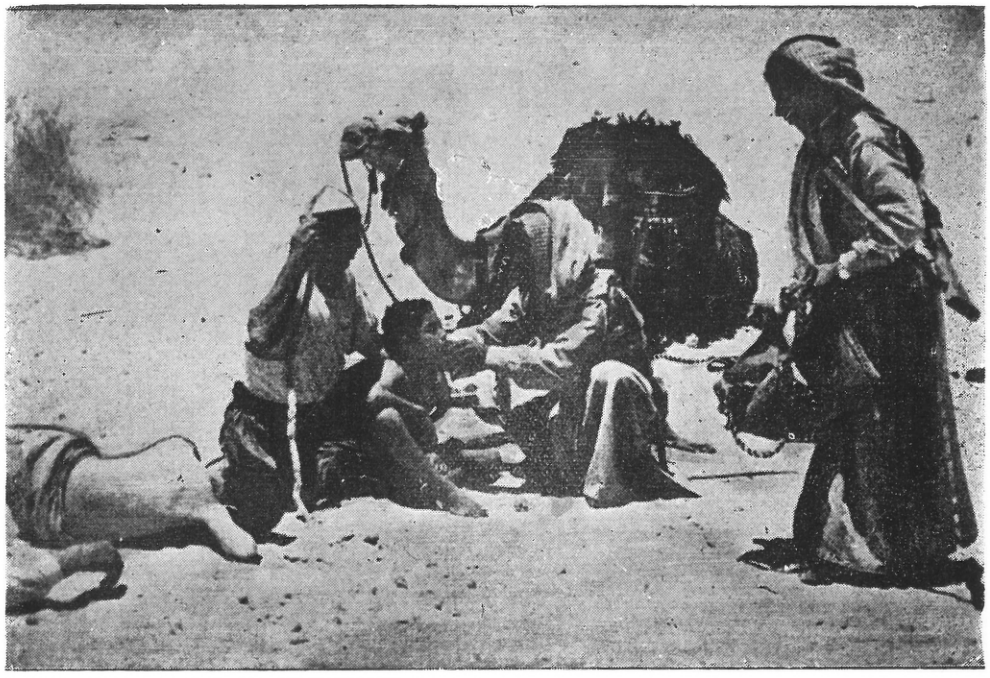
In the meantime it became apparent that these people had laboured during their imprisonement under various acts of terrorism, torture and persecution and had been subjected to such crimes as caused them great bodily harms. Their teeth had been knocked out by beating and boxing and their toe nails and finger nails had been pulled out... Traces of those crimes of torture were apparent and seen by neutral persons.

The file of this tragedy is kept by the Joint Israeli Jordanian Truce Committee. It contains evidence given by fifty of those victims.



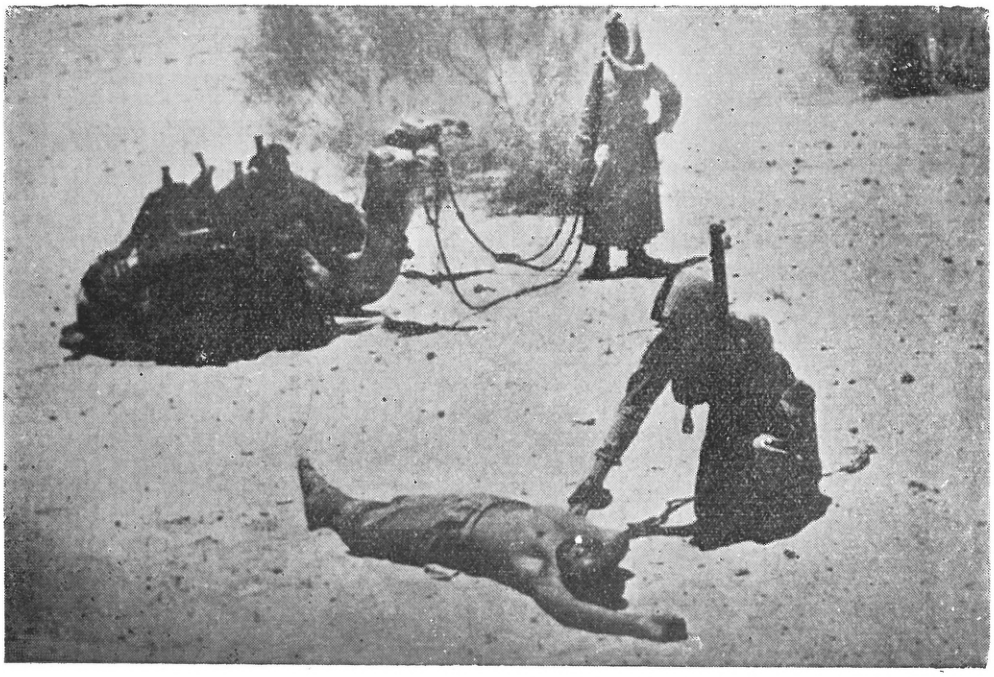
Of the acts of torture to which the Jews resorted, was the crime of pulling out the nails of their victims. This picture shows the traces of that crime apparent on the two thumbs and fingers of one of the one hundred and twenty persons who were thrown out at Wadi Araba. This victim gave evidence before the United Nations representatives to the effect that the Jews pulled out his finger nails during an investigation to extricate information in spite of the fact that he had nothing to say... but the Jews thought he was concealing something.

A United Nations physician reported that this case proves beyond doubt that it could only result from the crime of pulling out the nails by force.



A patrol of the Jordanian desert force came across a family of a father and his three children on July 2, 1950. They were from amongst the victims of Wadi Araba.

This picture shows a soldier of the Arab Army giving water to one of the children (eight years old) thus saving his life ; the father had sought to save the lives of his two other children who lay on the burning sands, fatigued, hungry, thirsty and unconscious. They had spent forty hours lost in the desert. This Jordanian patrol is one of the many patrols commissioned to search the desert for the victims.



This picture shows one of the Wadi Araba victims laying on the desert sand, with a soldier of the desert patrols who had found him in this condition, endeavouring to find out whether or not the victim is still alive.

Rape. August 15, 1950.

The Arab village of Qatanah, sixteen kilometers west of Jerusalem, falls in the Jordanian side of the armistice demarcation lines.

On August 15, 1950, a Jewish patrol attacked inside the demarcation line an Arab woman of twenty-six, arrested her and binding her eyes took her to the Jewish police station at the village of Abou Gosh, where she was subjected to harsh beating. During the night the Jews, one after the other shamelessly raped the woman. The next morning the criminals handed over their victim to the Jordanian authorities at the gate of Mendelbaum. On her demand a committee of Red Cross physicians examined the woman and submitted a report which proved that she had been brutally raped.

A case of decidedly contrary behaviour took place the same night. A Jordanian patrol arrested within the Jordanian frontier, a beautiful seventeen-year-old Jewish girl, named Hyda Price, who pretended to be taking a stroll there. The girl was handed over next morning to the Jews at the gate of Mendelbaum after willingly and at her own request having signed a statement in which she said that she had passed the night unharmed and had been splendidly treated during her arrest.

Photo I.

Towards the end of 1950 and early in 1951 the Jews directed several terrorist attacks against the « Hanajira » Arabs in the Gaza region for the purpose of driving them out of their lands. Those attacks left behind them traces of the extreme brutality to which those Arabs had been subjected, as manifested by the following pictures.

Picture (1) shows some incendiary bombs (which did not explode) lying beside the tents of the nomads.

Picture (2) shows the remnants of some of the dwellings that had been burnt.

Pictures (3), (4), and (5) are those of children, women and old people whose bodies were torn by the bullets of the invaders.

Photo (2)

Photo (3)

Photo (4)

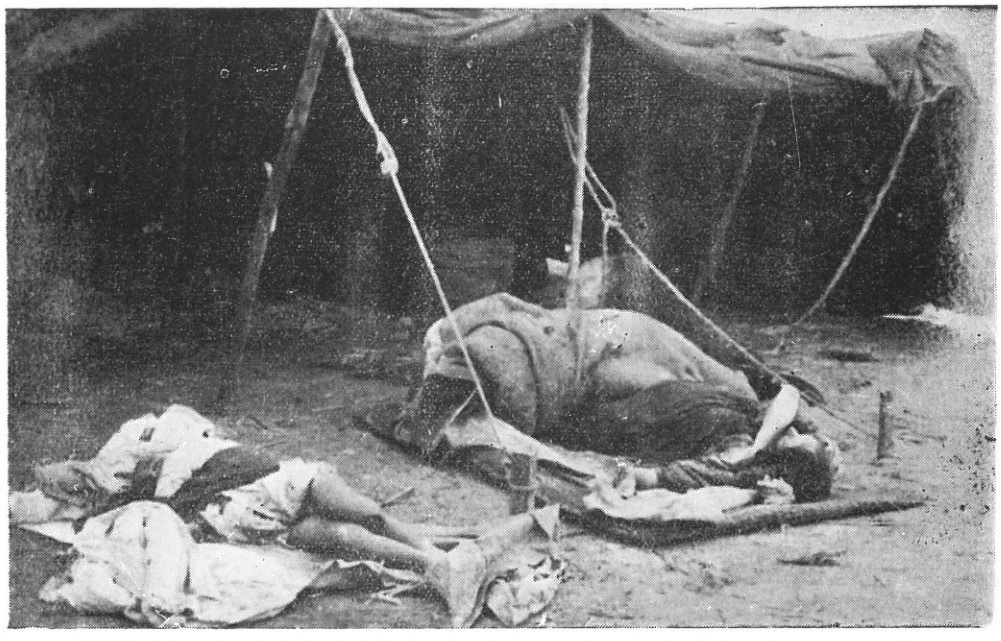
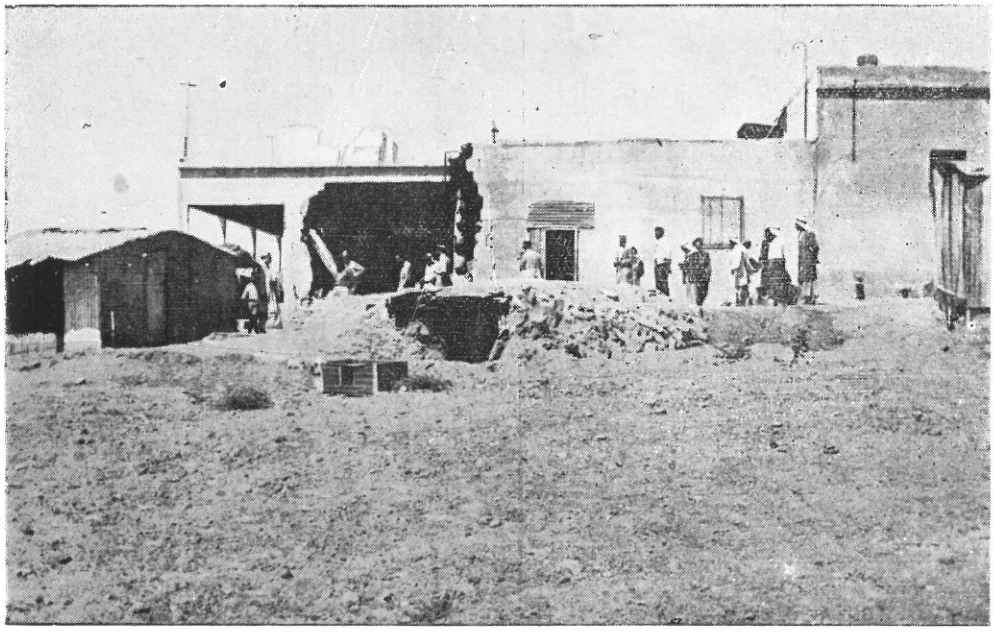


Photo (5)

On August 19, 1950, the Jews attacked the ice factory in Gaza, ransacking the place and leaving it in debris as shown in the following two pictures.



The Sharafat village Massacre, February 7, 1951.

The village of Sharafat falls inside the Jordanian frontiers at a distance of three hundred yards from the armistice demarcation line, overlooking the railway line to occupied Jerusalem which is three miles away from this village. Sharafat is situated at the top of a mound through the middle of which clearly run the demarcation lines between the points 670 m. and 680 m. with the village itself at a height of 750 m. above these points. To reach the village (from the Jewish side) is a process which necessarily implies the crossing of the railway line and the climbing of the terraces of the highland to a distance exceeding three hundred yards. The house of the Mukhtar» (the chieftain or head of the village) lies in the northern side of the village, at a distance of 270 yards from the demarcation line and at a height of 150 feet.

We have given the above information to indicate the exact locations of Sharafat village and the places which were the targets of the treacherous Jewish attack to prove that that attack was a planned military operation.

At three o'clock on the morning of February 7, 1951, three motor cars coming from the direction of the occupied sector of Jerusalem reached a point on the railway line two miles south-west of the village, stopped, and turned off their lights. Then about thirty Jews dismounted from the cars and proceeded to advance across the railway line. After tresspassing the armistice demarcation lines, they climbed the mountain towards the village. Some of them reached and surrounded the house of the « Mukhtar and another house adjacent, planted mines under the walls, and exploded them, destroying the two houses over the heads of the

occupants. Then they withdrew under the protection of a barrage of fire. The firing was also directed against the village and its inhabitants and in particular at the victims who had been endeavouring to extricate themselves from under the debris.

After finishing their job, the raiders recrossed the demarcation and the railway lines towards their cars that were waiting for them. The criminals then rode back in the direction of occupied Jerusalem. The contention that the Jews had found themselves by mere chance or by error in this village is unfounded. The geographical position of the village as has been shown before also refutes that contention. Furthermore, there was nothing to sanction this barbaric attack by the Israeli regular force after having crossed the truce demarcation line.

This massacre resulted in ten deaths, two men of sixty and twenty, a women of fifty, and two women of twenty-five, three children aged thirteen, ten, and six, and two year-old babies. Eight persons were wounded ; three women of thirty-two, twenty-five and seventeen, three children of twelve, ten, and eight, and two four-year-old infants.

This picture shows a passage which the criminals cut in the barbed wire fence surrounding Sharafat village and through which they entered to commit their crime.

A woman victim in the massacre of Sharafat village whose body was found (in the shape shown in the picture) under the debris.

The remnants of the house of the «Mukhtar» of Sharafat. after the crime.

THE FIRST ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE OF FALAMEH.

February 9.1951

The village of Falameh is about thirty kilometers to the north-east of Lydda, and is situated inside Jordanian territory two kilometers from the truce demarcation lines. This village had been subjected to continued attacks by the Jews, two of which were the most serious.

At about 2.30 a.m. on February 9, 1951, a gang of Jews attacked the village of Falameh with Bren and Sten machine-guns. Being strongly resisted in their attack on the villagers, the Jews attacked one of the houses of the village, broke down the door, and threw a hand grenade into the house killing the owner of the house, his son and daughter.

A CASE OF MUTILATION APRIL 2, 1951.

The Jews were not satisfied with his alone. Therefore they satisfied their vengeance by mutilation and tearing to pieces the bodies of their victims.

On Apriel 2,1951, as four unarmed Arabs were haying near the city of Hebron inside the Jordanian frontiers, a Jewish patrol surprised them and surrounded them. Two of the captives were able to escape, but the other two were arrested by the Jewish patrol and carried to a point four kilometers beyond the truce demarcation lines in Israel. There the Jews killed the two Arabs and crushed their heads until their brains burst out. It was also apparent that the Jews had tortured and mutilated these two victims while they were still alive. They had cut off their genital organs and buttocks, and then fired the machine-guns into their heads. The Jews justified this crime by alleging that the two they executed were infiltrators.

This picture shows one of the two victims of the mutilitation crime. It shows how the buttocks have been cut by a sharp instrument ; the brain has also burst out of the crushed head. Near the body is a member of the international truce control commission, in the company of a Jordanian officer, seeing with his own eyes the brutal crimes and barbarism of the Jews.

The second of the two victims of mutilation. The crushed head may be seen; the brain has been collected and put in a handkerchief near the head.

THE ATTACK ON «KHIRBET-AN-NAJJAR».

July 11, 1951.

The village of «Khirbet-an-Najjar» is situated in the Latrun district, whch is about twenty kilometers west of Jerusalem, and falls within Jordanian territory at a distance of two kilometers from the truce demarcation lines.

On July 11, 1951, a Jewish patrol of six or eight crossed the demarcation lines, entered a house in the village, and exploded hand grenades killing a girl of eight, and wounding her mother and brother.

The girl victim at «Khirbet-an-Najjar». The grlnades tore open the abdomen of the child.

THE ATTACK ON «GHOR AS-SAFI»

September 25,1951.

On September 25,1951, a Jewish patrol crossed the Jordanian frontiers at night, and blew up a house in the village of «Ghor As-Safi» on the southern coast of the Dead Sea, killing a forty-years old woman and her twelve-years-old daughter while both were asleep.

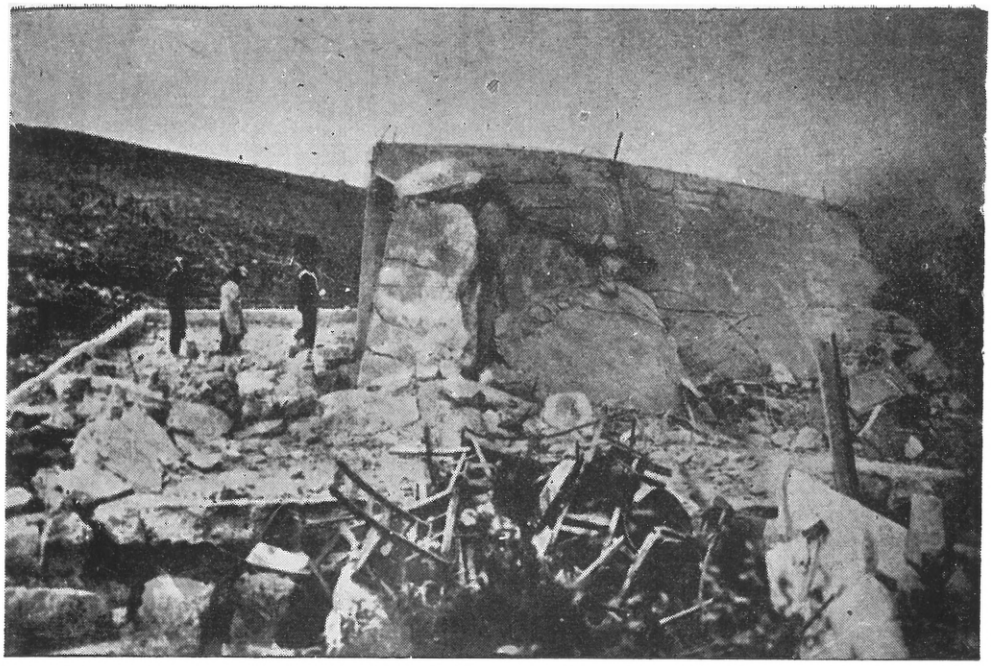
THE MASSACRE ON CHRISTMAS IN THE BETHLEHEM DISTRICT

January 6, 1952.

As the Arab Orthodox Christians were celebrating Christmas Eve (January 6, 1952, according to the Julian Calendar), a Jewish patrol composed of thirty soldiers approached a house near Beit Jala, which is about two kilometers from Bethlehem, and destroyed a house which collapsed over its occupants, killing the house owner and his wife.

In the meantime another Jewish patrol had approached a house near the Greek Orthodox Monastery of St. Elijah, about one kilometer north of Bethlehem. They fired at the house and threw at it several hand grenades killing the houseowner, his wife and two children, and wounding two other children.

Still another Jewish patrol crossed no-man's land at the Latroun sector to a distance of three kilometers inside Jordanian territory and approaching the village of «Imwas» subjected it to a barrage of firing and severely wounded the officer in charge of the National guard. This Jewish patrol, however, had to withdraw as a result of the fire of the national guards who rushed to the defence of the village.



The remnants of the house which was raided by the Jews on Christmas Eve. The criminals attacked the house and threw grenades inside it, destroying it over the heads of its occupants.

The bodies of the victims of Jewish atrocities on Christmas Eve. The picture below shows the bodies of the four victims, the father, the mother and the two children.

The picture to the right clearly shows the injuries on the body of the house owner. The trace of bullets may be seen in his body as well as the injuries to his face and head resulting from the fall of the debris.

THE CRIME AT «KRIMAN»

KIDNAPPING AND MURDER

July 13, 1952.

On the morning of January 13, 1952, while a man and his son were ploughing in the district of the «Kriman» Latin Monastery about two hundred meters inside the Jordanian frontier, were approched by four persons, in Jewish military uniform, coming from the occupied territory They drove the two Arabs at the points of their guns into one of the empty houses of the deserted Arab village of Walajeh at a distance of about two kilometers inside Israel. Then shots were heard after which the four Jews came out of the house. At the sound of the shots the nearby Arabs hastened to find out what was going on. They found the two men dead, and it was apparent that they had been shot at short range.

Later the wives of the two victims and their relatives were permitted to take away the bodies, but without being given any explanation for the murder.

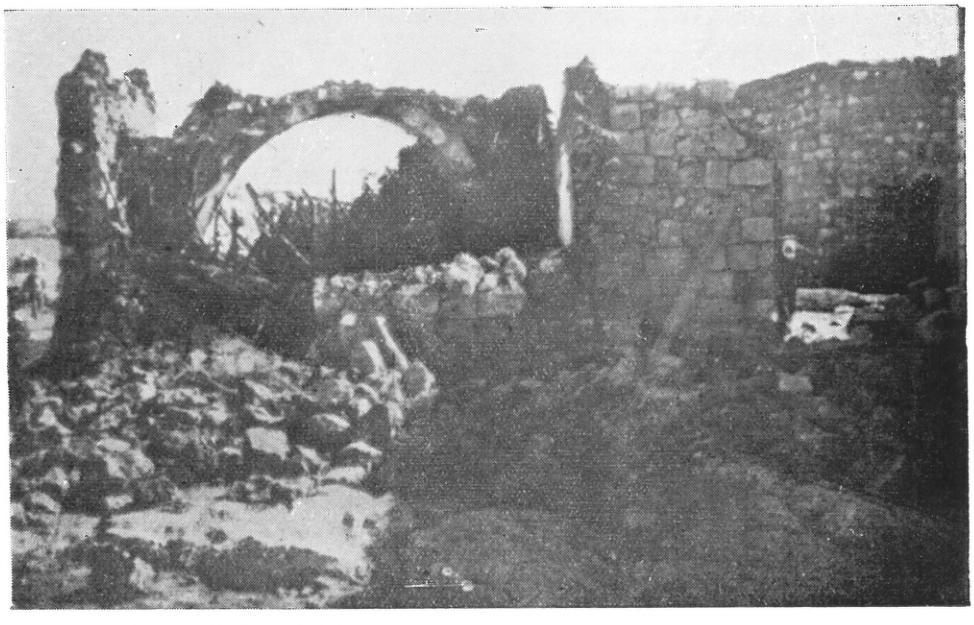
THE SECOND RAID ON FALAMEH,

January 28, and 29, 1953

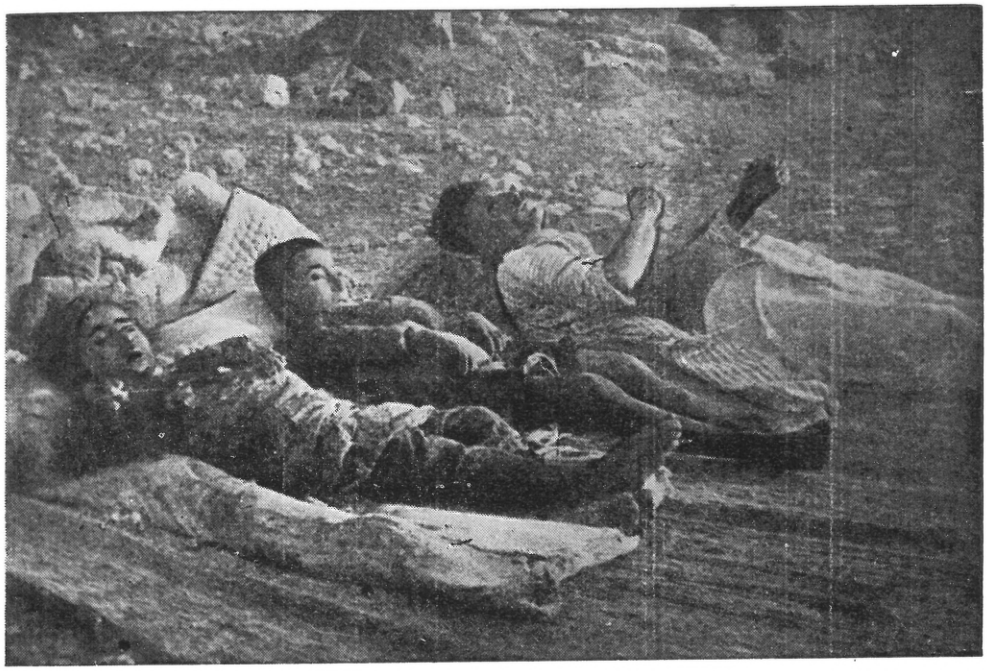
During the night of January 28-29, 1953 a Jewish regular force estimated between 120 and 130 soldiers crossed the truce demarcation line and attacked the two villages of Falameh and Rantis, using weapons which were identified by the Joint Jordanian-Israeli Armistice Supervision Commission.

The two villages were attacked with two and three inch mortars, anti-armour guns, heavy and light machine-guns, hand grenades and lighter automatic weapons, while mines were planted in the roads and houses. The raid continued for four and one-half hours, during which time the «Mukhtar» of Falameh was killed, seven persons from the two villages were wounded, and three houses destroyed.

The body of the «Mukhtar» of the village of Falameh, who fell in defence of the village during the Jewish raid on January 29,1953.



One of the houses of Falameh village after the Jéwish raid on January 28-29, 1953.



The bodies of the house owner, his son and his daughter whom the Jews surprised and killed at 2.30 a.m, on January 29,1953:

THE MASSACRE OF QIBYAH

October 14, 1953.

The village of Qibya with a population of 1500 is twenty-two kilometers northwest of Jerusalem, two kilometers inside the Jordanian territory. On October 14,1953 at 7.30 p.m. an armed Israeli regular force surprised the two guards of an olive grove near the village and arrested them, while a large fully equipped Israeli force headed towards the village with the purpose of surrounding it. One of the two arrested guards, however was able to escape and hastened to the village to warn the inhabitants of the approaching Israeli forces. No sooner had this guard reached the village than the Jews subjected it to heavy shelling, accompanied by an advance of the infantry who surrounded the village from all sides and subjected it to a continuous barrage of fire until midnight, at which time the national guard, about forty men who were defending the village, ran out of ammunition. Then the Jewish force, estimated to include an infantry batallion and supported by one artillery and one destruction unit entered the village and systematically murdered all occupants of the houses.

The houses of the village were destroyed over the heads of their occupants by heavy bombardment before the infantry entered the village, causing the death of many people from falling debris. Those who tried to escape were wiped out by the infantry. Eye witnesses gave evidence that women, children were slain. The houses which had not been completely or partially destroyed by the shelling were entered by the infantry and their occupants butchered. Some occupants of houses, endeavouring to take protection behind the doors of the houses were killed by hand grenades and machine-gun fire.

During this barbarous raid all kinds of weapons were used such as rifles, Bren machine guns, tommey and sten guns; hand grenades, incendiary bombs, explosives and canons. A number of unexploded hand grenades and other weapons and ammunition left on the battlefield were marked by Hebrew letters and the ensign of Israel, indicating that they had been manufactured in Israel.

It is clearly apparent that this treacherous onslaught had been organized and pre-arranged. The neighbouring villages and the roads leading to Qibya were completely cut off so as to prevent the arrival of re-enforcements. Also, the villages of Nahalin, Shukba and Bedros were attacked at the same time and all roads leading to them were mined.

In consequence of this raid, forty-one houses were dynamited, forty-two men women and children killed, fifteen others wounded a police car, the village school and a reservoir destroyed. Six shops were looted and twenty-two cattle were killed.

The entire civilized world was moved by this massacre and strongly protested against it. But what was the reply of Israel ?

There was complete silence on the part of the Hebrew press, while the Premier of Israel (Ben Gurion) found himself constrained to justify the barbarism of his soldiers and excuse them. The American Zionists were moved by this aggression only to the extent that they dreaded the curtailment of American dollars being sent to Israel.

On the other hand the Security Council was satisfied to express on November 24 the strongest censure of the Israeli action, which was described as a retaliatory or revenge act. However the Security Council drew attention to Jordan to the fact that the infiltration of irresponsible persons across the truce demarcation

lines was necessarily followed by acts of violence, and they called upon the Jordanian Government to persevere in strengthening the measures taken to prevent the crossing of the armistice demarcation lines. The Security Council also requested the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to submit to the Council within a period not to exceed three months a report on the incident with such recommendations as he deems helpful to make the two parties abide by and strengthen the joint armistice agreement.

The Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, General Vagn Bennike, submitted in due course to the Security Council the report he had been requested to prepare. In making his report General Bennike was motivated by strict neutrality. The Jews, however, were dissatisfied with that neutrality and therefore subjecting the General to strong criticisms and accusations, demanded his dismissal. Consequently General Vagn Bennike was removed from his post on August 3,1954.

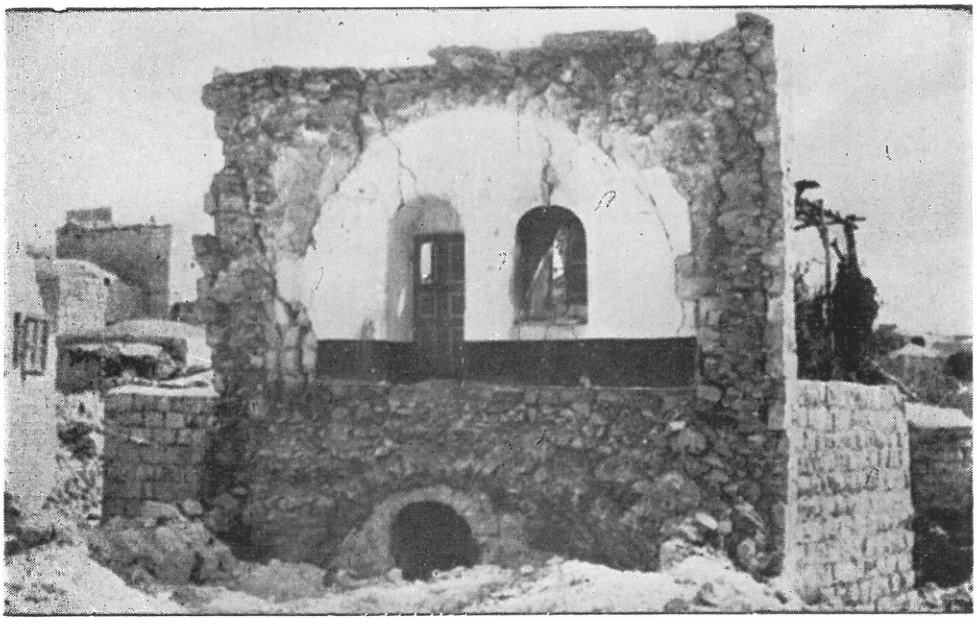
The Israeli «Davar» semi-official newspaper uncovered the plot underlying the removal of General Bennike by narrating in its issue of September 6,1954, that his replacement by General Edison Burns was more favourable to Israel.

General Vagn Bennike, in an interview with the Danish newspaper «Information», appearing in Copenhagen on November 6, 1954, gave his imrpessions, experience and personal study of the situation in Palestine during his tenure of office as Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization. He concluded the interview by saying that it would be more in favour of peace to find another place in this world, other than Palestine wherein the Jews should set up their homeland.

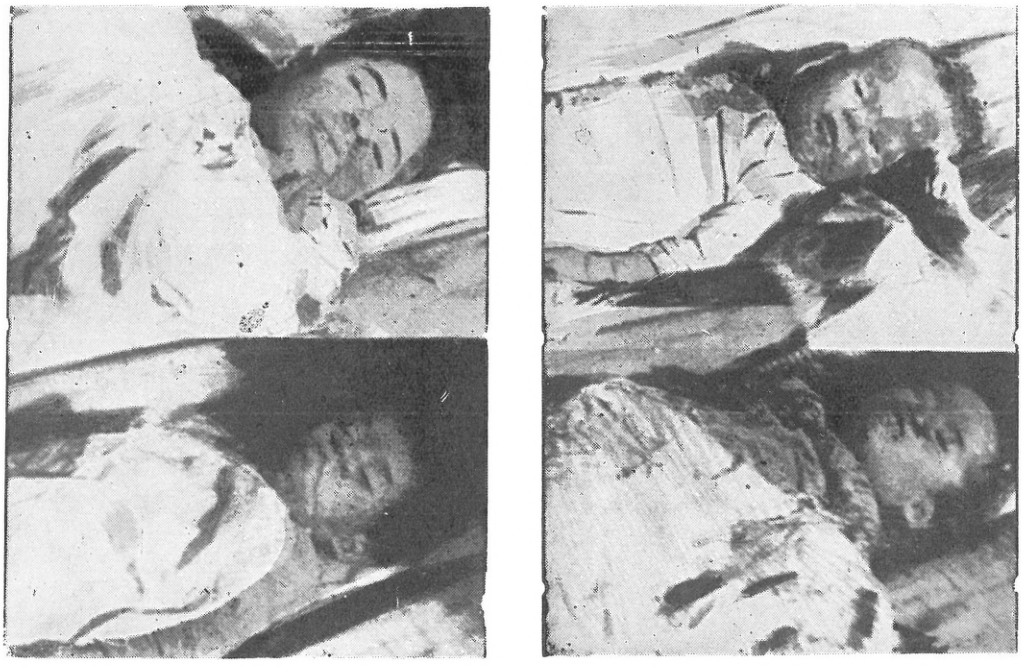
This picture shows in what condition the houses at Qibya were left after the Jewish raid.

This picture clearly shows a child murdered by the Jews under the eyes of his own mother, whose abdomen was cut open thereafter by bayonets.

A martyr killed by falling debris. His mutilated body is shown in this picture.



All that remained of one of the houses of the village after the raid.



The bodies of three children and a woman extricated from under the debris of the houses destroyed by the Jews over the heads of their occupants

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE VILLAGE OF NAHALIN

March 28, 1954.

This tragedy would have been no less horrible than the massacre of «Qibya», had not the national guard and the Jordanian army rescued «Nahalin» village.

At midnight March 28, 1954, a regular Israeli force of about three hundred soldiers crossed the Truce demarcation line, permeated three and a half kilometers into Jordanian territory, and reached the Arab village of Nahalin in the Bethlehem district.

On arriving at the outskirts of the village, the Israeli force split itself into two groups. One group surrounded the village on three sides and proceeded to engage the national guard with heavy firing from automatic weapons and hand grenades in order to direct the attention of the national guard and to cover the second group whose men were creeping into the village. They planted mines in the houses and mosque and subjected the village to a vehement grenade attack.

However, the national guard was able to foil the attempt of the criminals to detonate the mines and thus saved Nahalin from a fate similar to that of Qibya village.

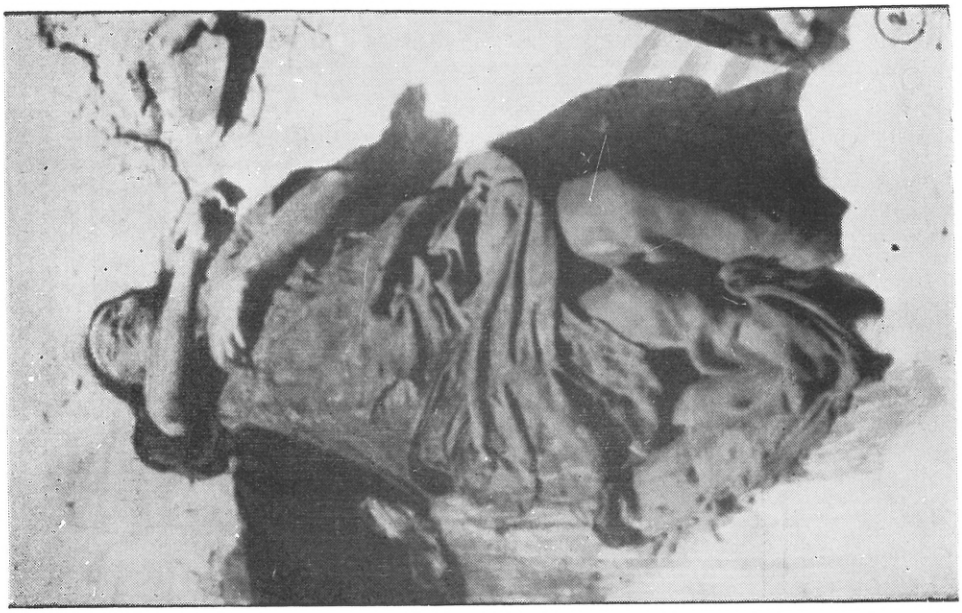
The treacherous Jewish raid resulted in eight deaths in the peaceful village, including its «Mukhtar». Fourteen men were wounded. A Jewish mine that exploded under a military car carrying Jordanian soldiers to the rescue of the village killed three soldiers and wounded the officer in charge and four soldiers.

The Jordanian Government immediately lodged a complaint with the Truce Supervision Commission. Within three huors of the lodging of the complaint, the United Nations truce supervisors, accompanied by the Jordanian members of the Joint Truce Supervision Commission, hastened to investigate the site of the crime. After examining the wreckage, the remnants of the Jordanian military car and the traces of the feet of the culprits, and after hearing evidence from the wounded and the on-lookers, the commissions were satisfied. One of the Commissioners was able to follow the traces of the criminals to a place one hundred meters inside the territory occupied by the Jews. There was no doubt in the mind of the commissioner as to the perpetrators of the crime.

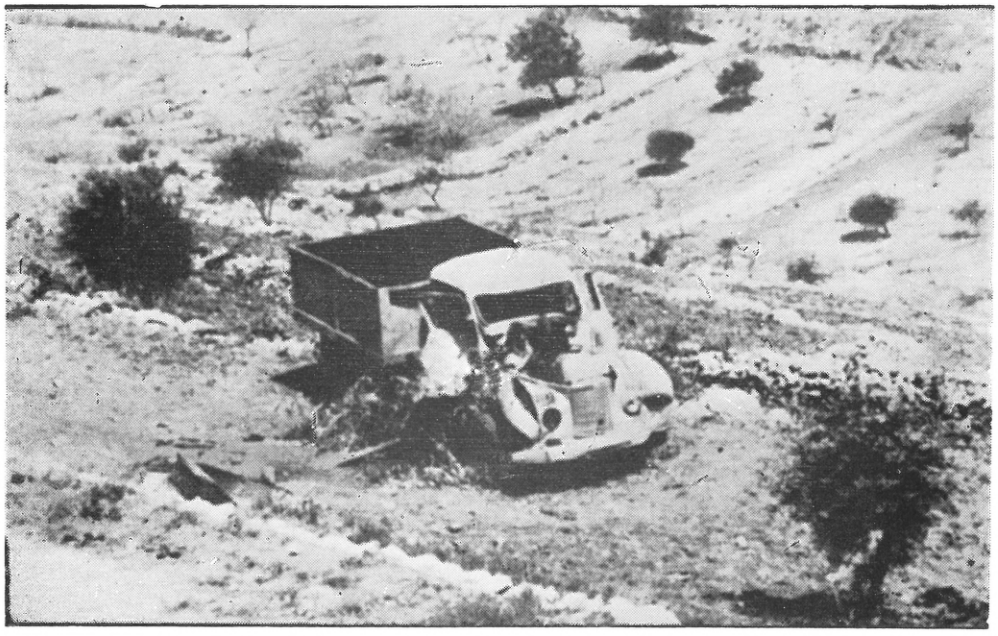
The Truce Supervision Commissioners also visited the seven houses under which the raiders had planted their mines, those mines which the national guard had detonated before harm was done. They carried the Israeli military signs. From the manner in which the mines had been planted it was concluded that it was similar to the method which had been adopted in Qibya. The doors of those houses were full of holes made by bullets and hand grenade shrapnel.

One of the victims of the raid on Nahalin being carried to his tomb.

Another victim of the raid on Nahalin. The wife is seen weeping next to the body.



The body of a woman killed in the raid on Nahalin. The picture shows how her face was torn and mutilated by the bullets of the Jews.



The wreckage of the Jordanian military wagon under which a Jewish mine exploded, killing three soldiers and seriously wounding the officer in charge and four other soldiers. The wagon had carried a detachment of Jordanian soldiers to the rescue of Nahalin.

The body of the «Mukhtar» of Nahalin in a pool of blood.

THE DYNAMITING OF THE GAZA RESERVOIR

August 14, 1954.

At 10.30 p.m. taking cover in the orange groves and sugar beet plantations, a regular Israeli force equipped with automatic weapons, hand grenades and explosives penetrated a distance of three kilometers inside the truce demarcation lines in the Gaza sector. The force reached the «Safa cistern» in the easten part of the town of Gaza near the railway station in which there was a pumping station belonging to the Gaza Municipal Council for the purpose of supplying drinking water to the residents of the city of Gaza. Surprising the mechanic (Alyan Saad) in charge of the pumping station, the Israeli force shot him dead, and after planting mines in the railway station and under the machines in the pumping station, the force withdrew. The withdrawal was immediately followed by severe explosions, which destroyed the machinery, the building and the reservoir.

On the heels of the explosions which shook the city of Gaza, a force of the frontier guards hastened to the scene, and engaged the withdrawing Israeli force for about one hour after which the Jews re-entered the occupied territory.

The wreckage of the Gaza Water Reservoir after the Jewish raid.

A member of the Truce Supervision Commission, examining one of the several hand grenades that were left behind by the raiders on the Gaza water reservoir. The picture also shows one of the unexploded mines left behind.

A RAID ON THE VILLAGE OF «BEIT LIQYA»

September 1, 1954

At 9.00 p.m. on September 1, 1954, an Israeli regular force of the strength of a batalion coming from the occupied village of «Beer Ma'in» crossed the truce demarcation line and went deep into the territory of Jordan to the village of «Beit Liqya». On their arrival at the outskirts of the village and the smaller settlement of «Beit Nuba», the Israeli soldiers waged battle with two patrols of the Jordanian army and the national guard.

The enemy force was split into three groups; the first to control the road running between the villages of Deir Kiddis and Beit Seera in order to prevent the arrival of re-enforcements; the second group to control the road running between the villages of Beit Seera and Beit Nuba, and the third group in the center to advance in the direction of the village (Beit Liqya). This group was engaged by the village national guard, which was immediately re-enforced by the Jordanian army. A serious battle developed which spread to the land between «Wadi al-Malak» on the Deir Kiddis - Beit Nuba road in the south and Beit Liqya in the centre. During this battle some of the raiders planted mines on the road from the village of «Lower Beit Ur» to the village of Beit Liqya. A Jordanian troop wagon carrying soldiers to the rescue of Beit Liqya village ran over one of those mines planted by the Jews, was thrown off the road and seriously damaged. The driver of the wagon and three of the soldiers in it jumped out only to be subjected to a barrage of fire from a Jewish force that had been hiding there. The driver was seriously wounded, but was able with great difficulty to run towards the nearby barracks of the army to call for help. In the meantime the Jews approached the wagon and threw some hand grenades into it, killing two Jordan-

ian soldiers and seriously wounding four others. Three Jordanian soldiers were listed as lost, while a seventy-one old woman of Beit «Liqya» was wounded during the battle.

Israel refused permission to the U.N. truce supervision commissioners to carry out investigation in the occupied zone on the Jewish side of the demarcation lines. When the Joint Jordanian Israeli Truce Supervision Committee met to discuss the complaint lodged by the Jordanian Government, the Israeli representative abstained from attending.

H.M. King Hussein of the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom listening to an officer of the national guard describe the manner of the treacherous enemy raid on the village of «Beit Liqya».

H.M. King Hussein of the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom on the scene of the battle listening to a report of one of the Commanders of the National Guard.

A CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGE

OF «WADI FOUKIN»

September 11, 1954

On September 11, 1954, children playing in the village of «Wadi Foukin» were subjected to a barrage of fire, two were wounded. This crime so much aroused the feelings of the truce supervision commissioners, that Commander Hutchison, the Chairman of the Jordanian Israeli Joint Truce Commission, submitted a special report on this crime to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Commander Hutchison also expressed his sorrow at this crime to the Jordanian Minister of Defence, and assured him of the serious repercussion that it would leave on the civilized world.

ANOTHER CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGE

OF DEIR AYOUB

November 2, 1954.

At 10 a.m., November 2, 1954, near the village of Deir Ayoub; three children left the village of «Yale» to gather wood. They were twelve-year old Mohammed Ali I'layan, his ten-year old sister Fakhriyeh Mohammed Ali I'layan, and their eight year old cousin Khadijah Ali Abdul Fattah Mohamed Ali. The three children were gathering wood at a spot four hundred yards away from the truce demarcation lines inside Jordanian territory. The gîrl Khadijah saw some Jewish soldiers and warned her cousin Ali that there were Jewish

soldiers around and started to run away. As she was heading towards her village she was shot at and wounded by the Jews, nevertheless she continued running until she reached the village of Yalo. There she met one of her uncles, Abdul Hamid Ali, and told him what had happened. Abdul Hamid, accompanied by Mohamed, the father of the other two children, went towards to the sound of the firing. They saw twelve Jewish soldiers driving the two children (Ali and Fakhriyeh) south towards the village of Deir Ayoub. The two men could easily see what was taking place. The Jewish soldiers placed the two children in a valley and withdrew leaving a soldier behind. He shot the two children. The other soldiers enjoyed themselves by watching the «chivalry» of their colleague. After the crime had been committed the Jewish soldiers disappeared inside Israeli territory . This crime was perpetrated in the demilitarized zone (1365,1520) between Jordan and Israel.

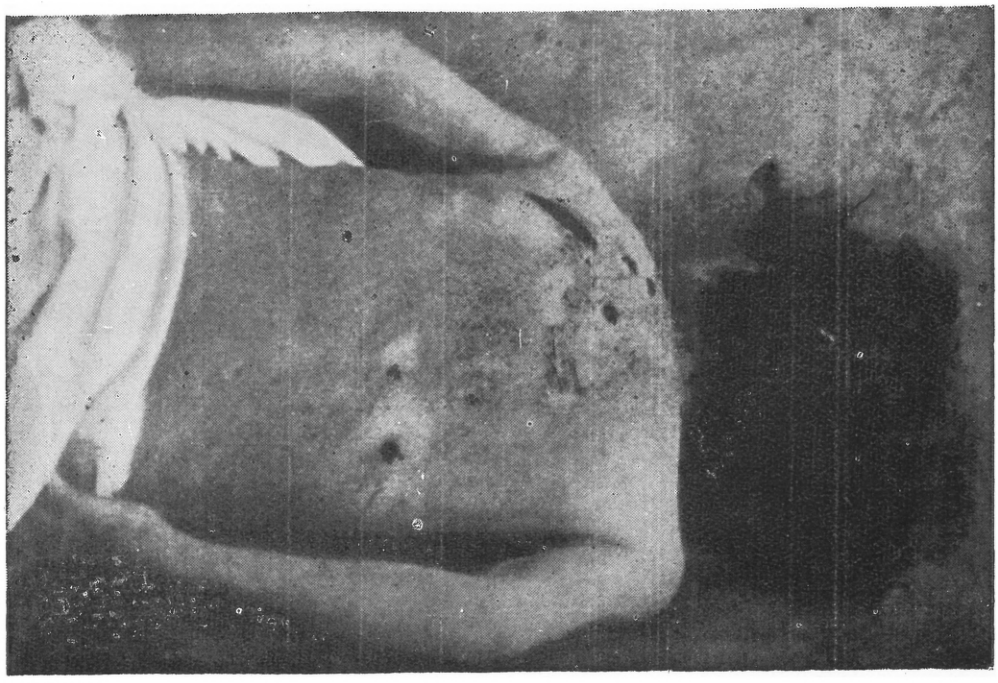
The incident took place between ten and twelve o'clock, but the two bodies remained in the open until 1.30 p.m. when the father and uncle, risking their lives, went to the scene of the crime and brought them back. The boy had already died while Fakhriyeh was still alive. She died next morning in the hospital, but before her death she was able to recount the incident as it had happened. Her report coincided with that of the father and uncle.

Naturally these two children could not have been spies or highway brigands. Even if they had been, and had been arrested within the occupied territory, they would hardly have deserved such a brutal punishment. It was the thirst of the Jews for blood that drove them to commit this heinous crime.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that on October 11 only two weeks before this tragedy, the Arab army arrested a Jewish female child who had been found roaming around inside

Jordanian territory near Bethlehem. But what happened to that child ? She was returned the following day to her parents, loaded with presents and her pockets filled with sweets given to her by the members of the Arab army.

The two murdered children, Ali and Fakkriyeh, were the only children of their parents, who were also refugees.



The ten year old Fakhriyeh Mohammed Ali I'layan, She and her twelve year old brother Mohammed were shot by the Jéws. Mohammed was instantly killed while Fakhriyeh remained alive to till her misfortune. She died the following day.

The picture shows the holes made in her back by the bullets of the Jews.

THE TREACHEROUS RAID ON GAZA

February 28,1955.

This attack against Gaza on February 28, 1955, was not a face to face armed combat between two equal groups but a planned treacherous assault organized by men who had been members of the Irgun, Stern and Palmach gangs of the days of the British Mandate. When these gangs were disbanded, and when their members joined the units of the regular Jewish army, the spirit of betrayal and treachery and their experience in these remained deep-rooted in their souls.

Whenever the conditions prevailing among the Jews in the occupied territory of Palestine became critical and the Jews found it necessary to cause an incident that would draw world attention upon them, resurrect the hopes of the hungry people who had been gathered in the occupied territory of Palestine, and lift their morale, the Jewish government would resort to the army it had constituted of the gangs experienced in treachery and murder, and direct it to carry out such an action as would divert the attention of the Jewish people from the problems of their stomachs.

The Jews would also make use of such an act to arouse the sympathy of the world (after misleading it as to the facts of the case) and collect funds for Israel The responsible leaders of the Jewish army would in turn delegate to the heads of those gangs who had become great officers in the Jewish army, the duty of carrying out the desired crime.

In this case the high command of the Jewish army chose a force of about two hundred men and placed them under the command of some of the gang leaders who had experienced operations

against the British barracks and camps which they used to raid to loot arms and foodstuffs. Engineering experts and groups well trained in ambush and mine planting operations were put at the disposal of this force.

The Jewish army high command having collected all the required information about the camp in the Gaza sector, carefully prepared to raid it. At 8.30 p.m. on February 28,1955. the entire force crossed the truce demarcation line and advanced more than three kilometers inside the Gaza sector. Then the force was split into groups of which each had a certain operation to carry out. One unit advanced to dynamite the water reservoir and attack the house of the Gaza railway stationmaster. A second unit attacked the camp with mortars, machine-guns and hand grenades. A third unit planted mines in the roads to deter as much as possible the arrival of reinforcements and took positions overlooking the road.

Suddenly a sound of the explosion at the water pumping station was heard accompanied by a barrage of firing on the tents of the innocent and peaceful people in the Egyptian camp near the water pumping station. Instantly a number of soldiers were killed and many others wounded. By the time the rest of the soldiers had recovered from the surprise attack and had endeavoured to repulse it, the raiders had withdrawn; apparently their mission had been achieved.

The commander of the camp asked for reinforcement from the nearest military centre, and immediately army motor wagons loaded with soldiers hastened to the rescue. But the Jews had planted the road with mines and had prepared themselves in anticipation of such a development. Thus no sooner had the first military wagon approached the spot in which mines had been plantd than the mine explodd and completely shattered the wagon and its occupants. During the explosion of the mine a barrage of machine-gun fire was directed to the spot, killing all those still alive after the explosion.

Twenty-five soldiers were killed in this ambush, and others were wounded. It is clear that this crime was an act of treachery and not a head-on battle between two forces as Jewish propaganda claimed.

It is very important to mention here that the Israeli military spokesman announced the news of the raid three hours before it was actually committed, and the news agencies consequently carried the news of the battle long before it had started. The military attachés of some of the great powers also reported on the battle before it actually happened.

This raid resulted in thirty-nine dead and thirty-three wonded.

This raid was also proceeded by an organized Israeli press campaign, under fiery and arousing headlines, against Egypt, such as an article in the newspaper «Davar» entitled, «The Egyptian army organizes an intelligence net accompanied with acts of murder and destruction in Israel»; an article in the newspaper «Haboker» with the headlines, «Egyptian Intelligence has strengthened its activities in Israel. Egyptian agents have attacked a governmental institution in Rishon-le-Zion and muredered Heinrich Levy»; the articlee in the newspaper «Heyrout» under the heading, «Egypt sends into Israel the gangs of espionage, murder and destruction». There were similar articles in other Jewish newspapers. The launching of those accusations by the Jewish press manifested the existence of the premeditated plot for that onslaught. It has been mentioned before how the Israeli military spokesman announced the details of the incident three hours before it actually octurred. On March 29, 1955, the Security Council unanimously censured Israel for this brutal raid.

THE MURDER OF FIVE BEDOUINS

(Four by stabbing and one by shooting)

March 4,1955.

On the night of March 4,1955, a Jewish patrol armed with rifles, spears, daggers and mcahine guns, advanced a distance of fifteen to twenty kilometers inside Jordanian territiry in the Wadi Al Ghar region south-west of Hebron, raided a small encampment of nomads, kidnapped six of their men and drove them by force in the direction of the occupied territory. En route the Jewish soldiers tore with daggers and spears four of the bedouins. When these four died. the Jews shot and killed the fifth. The culprits then set free the sixth and instructed him to return to the encampment and tell his people what he had seen. They told him that the murdering of the five men was an act of retaliation in revenge for two Jews whose bodies had been found inside Jordanian territory last February. But Jordan. however, had not been censured or held guilty for the murder of these two Jews.

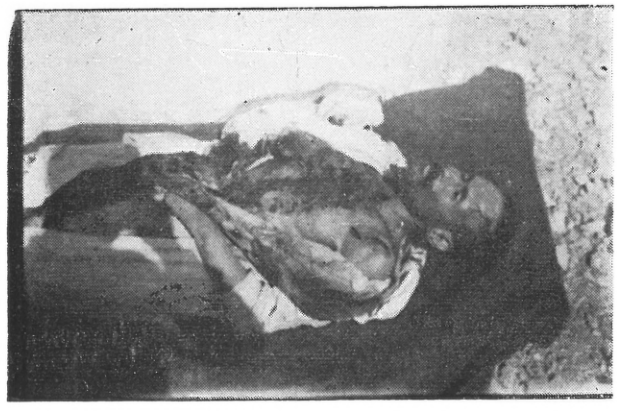
In the month of February, 1955, the bodies of a Jew and a Jewess had been found inside Jordanian territory. Israel alleged that during December, 1954, they had wondered into the region lying between «Ain Jidi» on the Dead Sea and the occupied sector of Jerusalem, but their traces had been lost. In February. 1955, after two months had elapsed without news of the two, the bodies had been traced. However, up to March 6,1955, Israel had lodged no complaint in connection with this incident or the disappearance of the two wanderers.

The allegation by Israel that the young man and the girl had gone out on a hike between Ain Jidi and the occupied Jerusalem

sector through what is in fact deserted and inaccessible desert in the Negeb region is nothing but a trumped up story. There is a faint probability that these two had crossed the truce demarcation line into Jordanian territory.

That Israel had not lodged a complaint to the joint Armistice Commission to be investigated and enquired into by the International Truce Supervisors is a matter that deserves attention and consideration. Yet instead of lodging a claim, Israel made herself a judge in this matter, passed the verdict and executed the judgment, in such hideous manner upon the bodies of those bedouins, who had camped by chance in the area where the bodies of the two lost Jews had been found. More ironical still is the definitely established fact that these bedouins and their families had rendered valuable service to the Jordanian police and United Nations truce observers during their search for the two lost Jews.

The bodies of the four bedouins torn by stabbing with daggers and spears. The sixth bedouin, who had been releasld by the Jews to tell the incident to the Arabs, in testifying before the joint Jordanian Israeli Armistice Commission, said that the Jews repeated ly stabbed the victims ; whenever one of them fell to the ground, he was set up again and stabbed until death.



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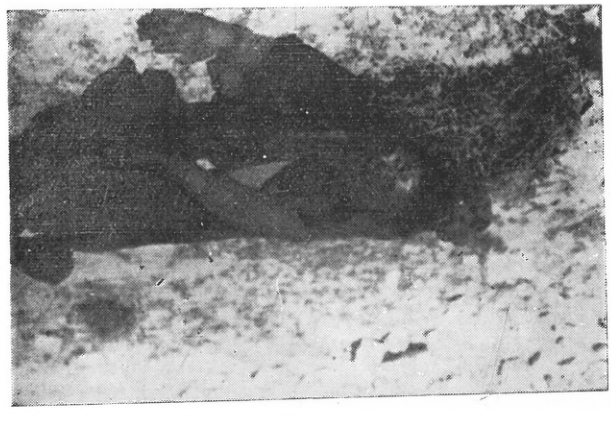

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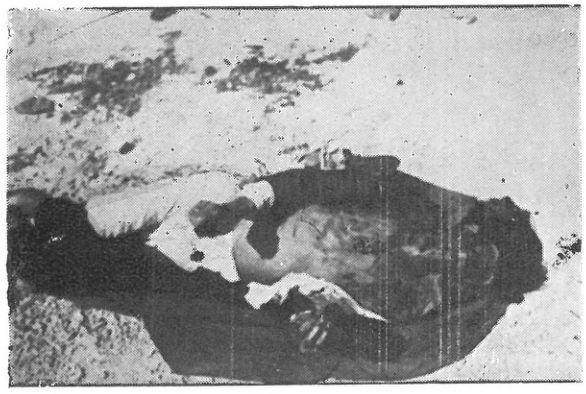

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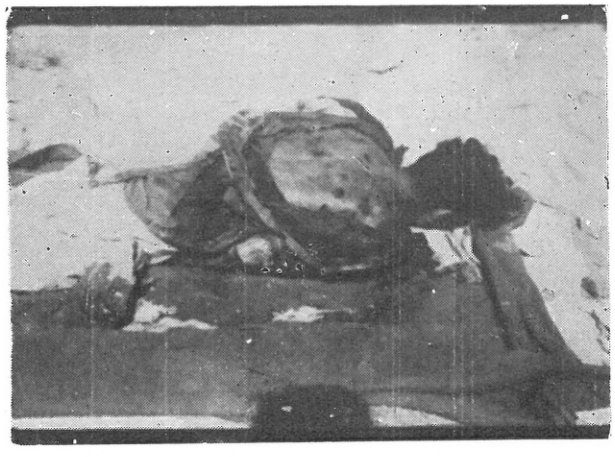


The fifth bedouin who was shot to death. The traces of the bullets appear on his back.

The sixth bedouin who had been set free said that the Jews did not shoot their victim outright but fired at various parts of his body **until he died after suffering great pains.**

A CONCENTRATED RAID ON KHAN YUNIS

May 31,1955

At 9 p.m. on May 31,1955, an Israeli regular force supported by seven Sherman tanks crossed the truce demarcation lines inside Palestinian territory. On reaching the outskirts of Khan Yunis the force bombarded the police station and the camp of the eleventh battalion with heavy canon fire. The Palestinian national guard stubbornly faced the onslaught. Supported by heavy artillery the Jews persevered for two hours endeavouring to occupy the police station and cut off the road connecting Gaza and Rafa, but the heroism of Palestine volunteers foiled the attempt of the greater and equipped Jewish forces.

In the meantime, covered by the heavy firing, Jewish dynamiters were able to advance, as far as the police station. They planted mines under the walls of the police station, as well as in the roads over which they were to withdraw in order to deter the Palestinian and Egyptian forces from catching up with them during their withdrawal. Failing to fully execute their previousy organized plan, the Jews withdrew, leaving behind blood traces which showed the dimension of their losses in their treacherous attack in which they challenged the United Nations and violated the armistice agreement which stipulates that no heavy weapons are to be kept in that district.

As the Jews withdrew, the mines they had planted under the walls of the police station exploded and destroyed it, cracked the

building of the «Mercy Hospital» which had also been subjected to heavy bombardment from the artillery of the raiders, destroyed the house of the administrative officer of Khan Yunis, and smashed the railway line north of Khan Yunis. The battle resulted in the death of twenty-two persons and the wounding of twenty others.

A JORDANIAN NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

KILLED NEAR QALQILYAH

June 17, 1955

At 8.15 p.m. on June 17,1955, a member of the Jordanian National Guard saw an Israeli patrol approaching his post. The national guardsman fired a warning shot, and the patrol withdrew. Fifteen minutes after this incident shooting was heard near the watchman. One of the guardsmen proceeded towards the source of the sound, but never came back; his body was found inside the occupied territory.

Proof was available that established the fact that the body had been pulled from inside Jordanian territory to the occupied zone, across the truce demarcation line. Traces of the body were found from the guard post inside the Jordanian territory all the way across the demarcation line.

The following are three pictures of the body of the Jordanian National Guard who was kidnapped by the Jews at night on June 17,1955 and murdered.

(1)

(2)

(3)

A RAID AT KHAN YUNIS

At 9.05 p.m. on August 31,1955, seven Jewish tanks crossed the truce demarcation lines near the city of Khan Yunis and advanced about four kilometers until they reached the outskirts of the city. At the entrance of Khan Yunis a Palestinian National Guard force stationed there resisted the advance of the tanks, but the Jews subjected the national guards to a heavy barrage of fire from automatic weapons and hand grenades. The guards made a courageous stand. Four were killed and four wounded.

Four Jewish tanks pushed on until they reached the Khan Yunis police barracks in the eastern section of the town, while the three remaining tanks covered the advancing four tanks. The Palestine police force stationed at the police barracks directed their fire towards the tanks, while members of the Palestinian regiment stationed nearby joined in checking the advance of the tanks.

The Jews, however, who had as their objective the occupation of the police barracks, subjected the Palestinian force to heavy mortar and machine-gun and showers of hand grenades. Yet in spite of the superiority of the enemy numbers and arms, the Palestinian soldiers were able to offer such courageous resistance that the Jews could not break through. Then a group of Jewish saboteurs advanced under cover of the smoke of bombs and heavy firing towards the barracks, planted mines under the walls and withdrew, while the mines exploded resulting in the destruction of the barracks as well as serious damage to the «Mercy Hospital» nearby.

At 11.30 pm. when withdrawal of the enemy was complete, the administrative officer of Khan Yunis, the Sharia Judge, the Mayor, the Mukhtars and the inhabitants rushed to the wreckage and started to remove the debris and extricate the bodies of the martyrs.

It became apparent that the plan underlying this raid was to sever the lins of communications between Rafa and Gaza by occupying the town of Khan Yunis. But the Palestinian defence force, despite forty-six dead and 50 wounded, was able to foil the attempt.

THE OCCUPATION OF «AL-AUJA»

DEMILITARIZED ZONE.

September 20,1955

A short time after 1 a.m. on September 20,1955, a Jewish force entered the «Al-Auja» demilitarized zone, occupied it, arrested the United Nations representative (Swiss Captain Seizland), and wounded an Egyptian officer and two soldiers.

As is well-known, the «Al-Auja» zone is the station of the joint Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Commission, in which there are only the representatives of the United Nations, an Egyptian officer and four soldiers as well as an Israeli officer and four soldiers. Article eight of the Armistice Agreement stipulates that no military force should be stationed in that zone.

A RAID ON THE SYRIAN FRONTIER

October 22,1955.

At 8 p.m. on October 22,1955, an Israeli armed unit, advancing about one kilometer beyond the Syrian frontier destroyed one of the roads near «Banat Y'coub» bridge. Consequently, two Syrian

patrol cars were forced to stop, and their occupants, an officer and four soldiers, were taken prisoners. The Syrian patrols rushed to the place and compelled the Israeli patrol to withdraw. During the skirmish that ensued one Syrian officer and two sodiers were killed.

THE RAID AT CONTELLA

October 28,1955.

On the morning of October 28, 1955, a large Jewish force attacked an Egyptian frontier smuggling prevention post, situated in Contella near the gulf of Aqaba about one hundred kilometers south of Al-Auja. The Jewish raiders killed twelve frontier guards, wounded eleven and took twenty-nine prisoners. The Egyptian armed forces hastened to the scene and repulsed and routed the Jews, who left behind four dead and a quantity of arms.

THE SABHA BATTLE

November 2,1955.

Around ten o'clock on the night of November 2,1955, a strong Israeli force estimated at 3000 soldiers surprised an Egyptian frontier post in the Al-Sabha» region. This post, which is at some distance from the main Egyptian army lines, operates as an observation station. The Egyptians had a small infantry column at «Al Sabha».

The raiding force had moved from «Al-Auja» which was presumed to be a demilitariz zone and out-of-bounds to armed military

forces according to the terms of the Armistice Agreement. The battle which developed from the Israeli raid continued violently for seven hours. The enemy was able to dislodge the Egyptians from a section of the post after hand to hand fighting. The Egyptian Air Force actively participated in the battle, and achieved air supremacy, enabling the Egyptian land forces to have the upper hand.

The enemy forces had already set up defensive positions, but the Egyptian force, supported by armoured cars, launched a counter-attack which the Israelis could not withstand.

By 3 p.m the following day, the Egyptian forces were able to smash through the position that had been occupied by the Jews, force them to cease firing, and contact the rest of the Egyptian infantry which had persevered in resisting the attack launched against them by superior forces, from 10 p.m. on November 2,1955 until 3 p.m. on November 3,1955.

The «Al Sabha» battle was in fact a military operation of great dimensions, in which the Jews used three infantry battalions supported by armoured cars and artillery. The Egyptian losses were fifty dead, one wounded and forty taken prisoners, while the Jewish losses were estimated at two hundred dead, a great number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of arms.

AN ONSLAUGHT ON TIBERIAS

December 11,1955.

At 10.30 p.m. on December 11, 1955, the Jews launched a concentrated attack of great dimensions along the entire length of the Syrian eastern coast of the lake of Galilee. In this attack the Jews used groups of commandos which landed on the coast and an in-

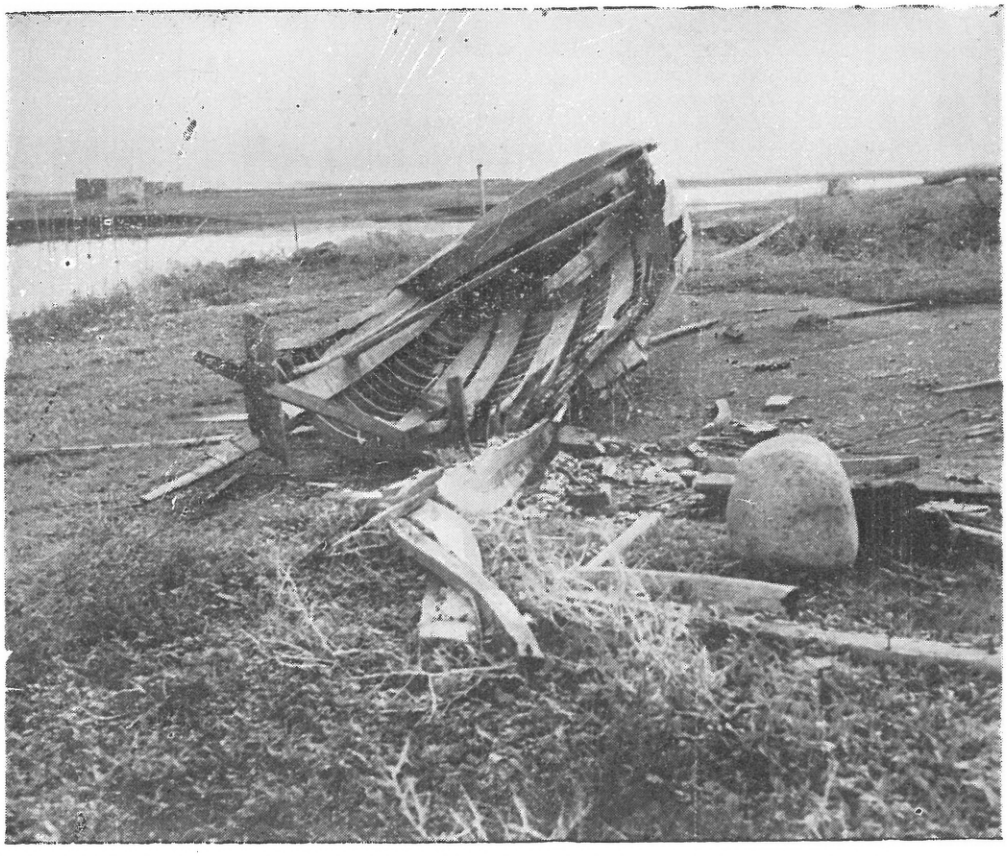
fantry force estimated at two batallions which advanced from the waterfall of the River Jordan and from the settlement of «Ain Giv». This force was further supported by an armoured car unit, field artillery and military boats. After a violent four-hour combat the Jews succeeded in occuping the four Syrian observation and warning posts, killing most of the defenders.

The Jews then endeavoured to launch an attack against the highlands and Syrian defensive positions overlooking the coastline. Concentrating their artillery against these positions, they pushed forward with all their strength, covered and supported by the armoured cars. A violent battle ensued for two hours, and the Jews were forced to retreat with heavy losses from all the Syrian posts. The small quarrisons in those Syrian posts demonstrated great courage and sacrifice. Five Syrian officers and thirty-six soldiers were killed, thirty-two were considered lost, and eight were wounded, while fifteen civilians (including three women) were killed.

On the other hand the Jews also suffered heavy casualties and loss of equipment. The number of the Jews killed and wounded was estimated at more than one hundred. From midnight until four o'clock in the morning, ten Israeli ambulance cars carried back to the settlement of «Ain Giv» the dead and wounded from the battleground.

The Jews had employed air power, armoured cars, heavy artillery, mortars, heavy and light machine guns, mines and explosives. The aggressors destroyed a great number of the homes of the Syrian villagers, and many of their occupants were trapped under the debris. They also dynamited the house of Uthman Fuad El-Youssef, after they had looted it of an iron safe containing fifty-five thousand Syrian pounds.

A Syrian fishing boat destroyed by the Jews on December 11,1955, in the Lake of Galilee.



Another Syrian boat destroyed by the Jews during their raid on December 11,1955.

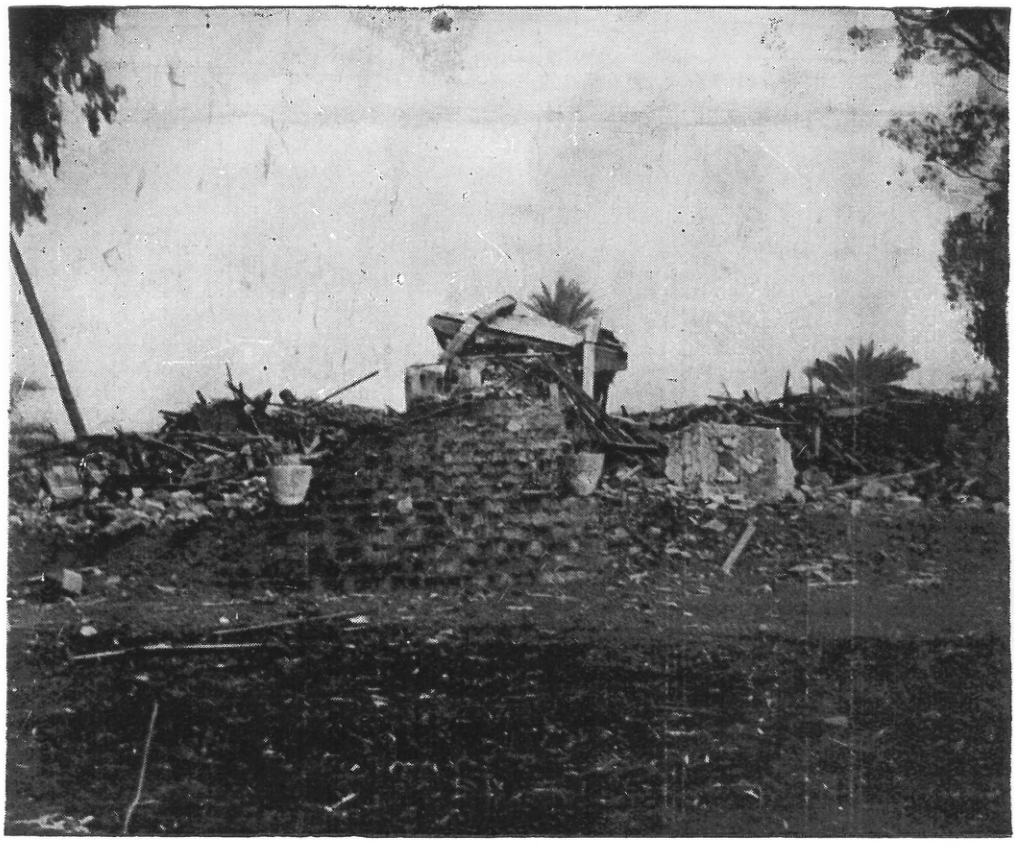
During their treacherous raid of December 11,1955, the Jewish forces expelled from their land in the demilitarized zone the inhabitants of the Arab villages of Shamalneh and Ingeib. The picture shows those people after having been driven off their lands.

(1)

On December 11,1955, the Israeli forces dynamited the house of the «Youssef Family» in Al-Bitaiha village. The two pictures shows the wreckage and debris of the house.

(2)

A Syrian house destroyed by Jewish heavy artillery on December 11,1955.



Another Syrian house destroyed by Jewish heavy artillery on December 11,1955.

The wreckage of some of the homes of the Syrian peasants. These houses were dynamited by the Jews during their raid of December 11,1955.

A third Syrian house destroyed on December 11,1955, by Jewish heavy artillery.

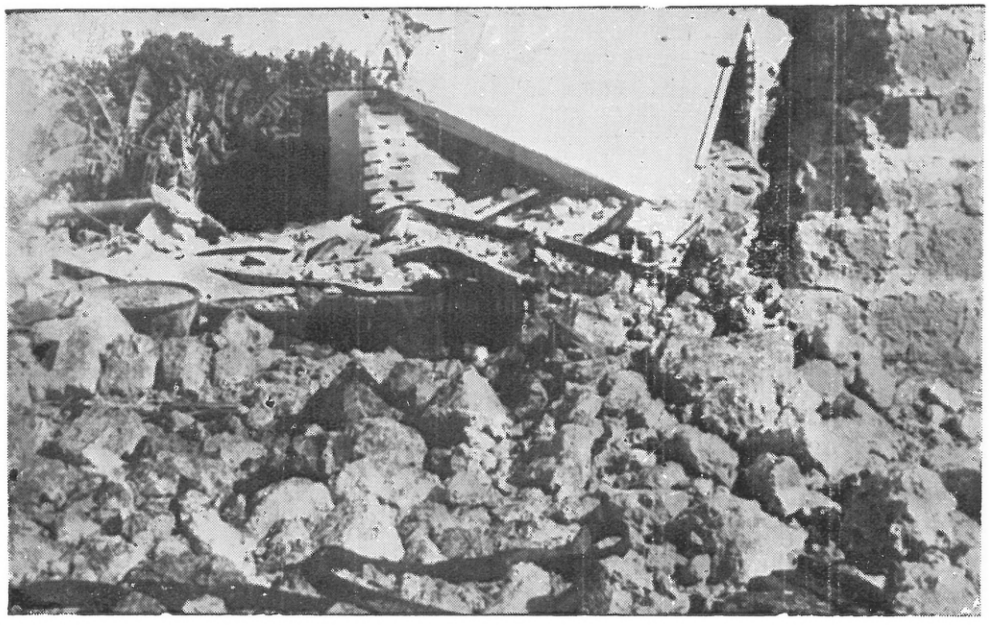
The following are some of the photographs taken immediately after the Jewish aggression on the Gaza strip in 1955.

A pregnant Arab woman killed by the Jews without any mercy or consideration to her condition.

A murdered Arab. The head was crushed after death.

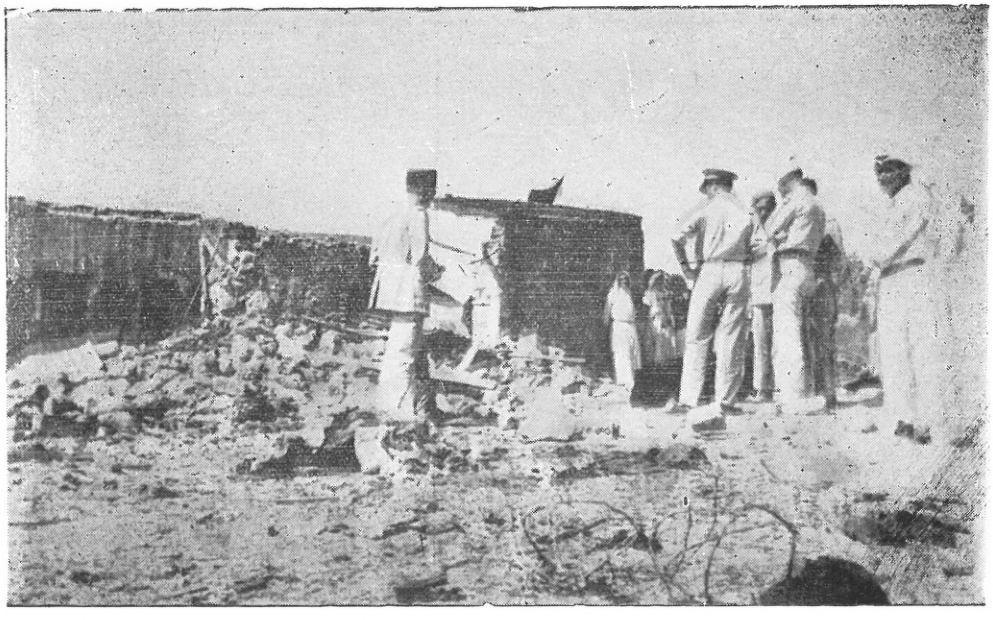
The remnants of a house demolished by the Jews in the «Wadi Gaza» district.

The wreckage of an Arab house in the «Deir-al-Balah» district. Some of the «mine boxes» which did not explode are seen in the picture.

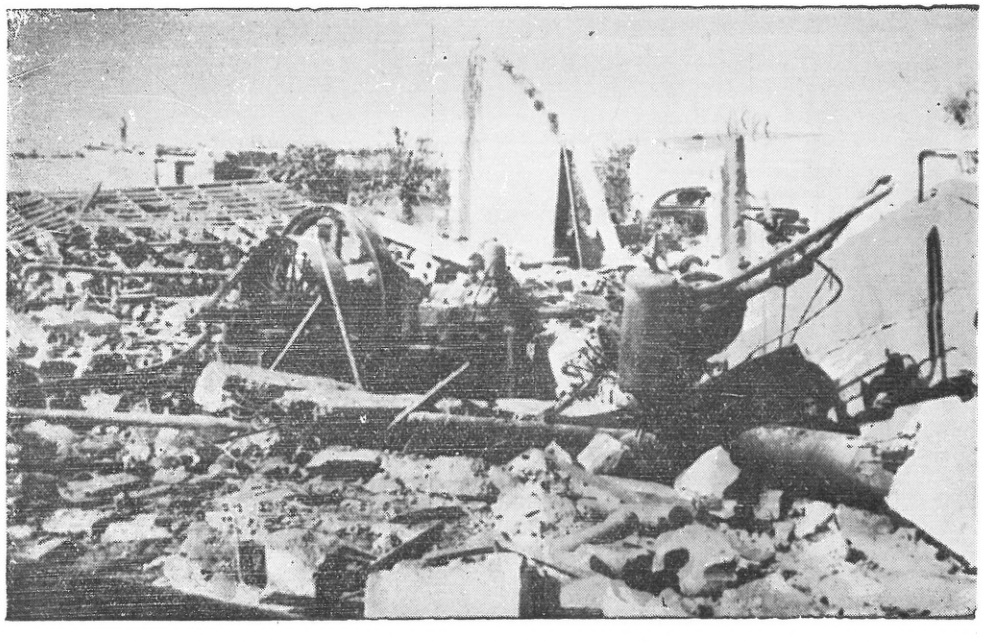


The remnants of a house of the «Abi Middein Arabs» in the Gaza district.

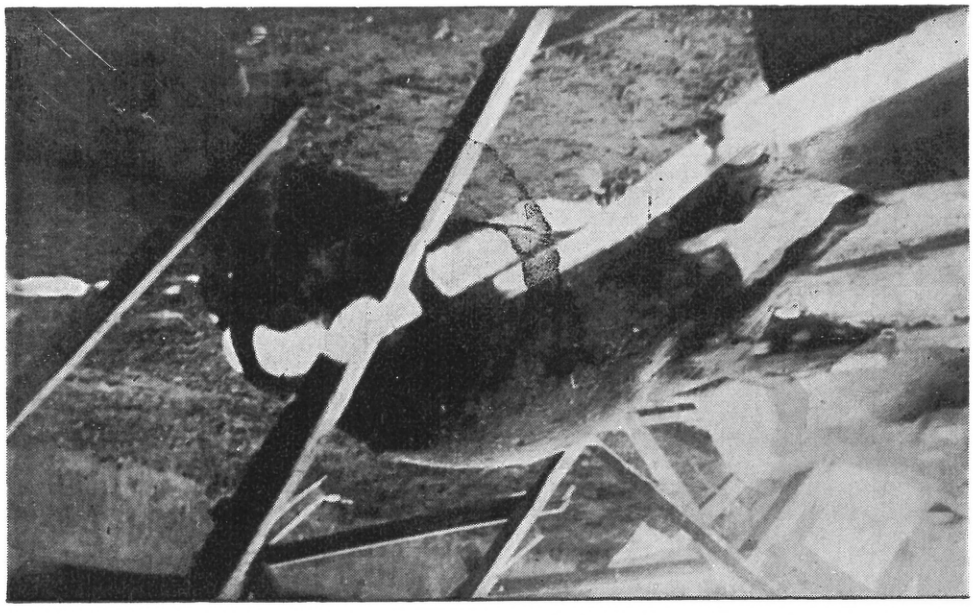
One of the United Nations armistice supervisors examining the house of the «Nabaheen Arabs» in the «Wadi Gaza» district.



United Nations truce observers examining one of the houses of «Nabahin Arabs» in the «Wadi Gaza» district, after a Jewish raid.



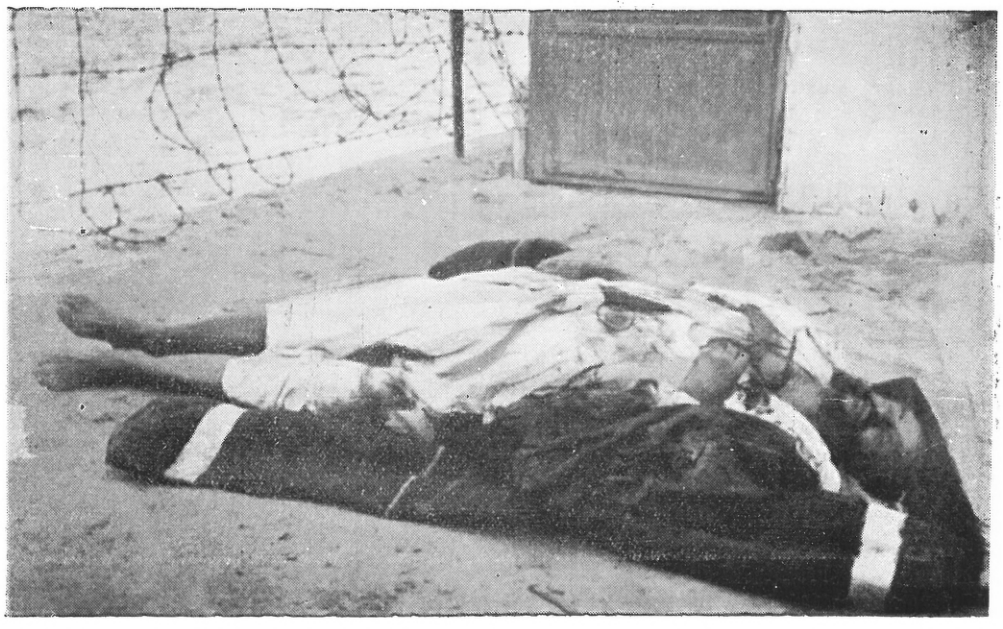
The wreckage of an irrigation machine in the Gaza district.

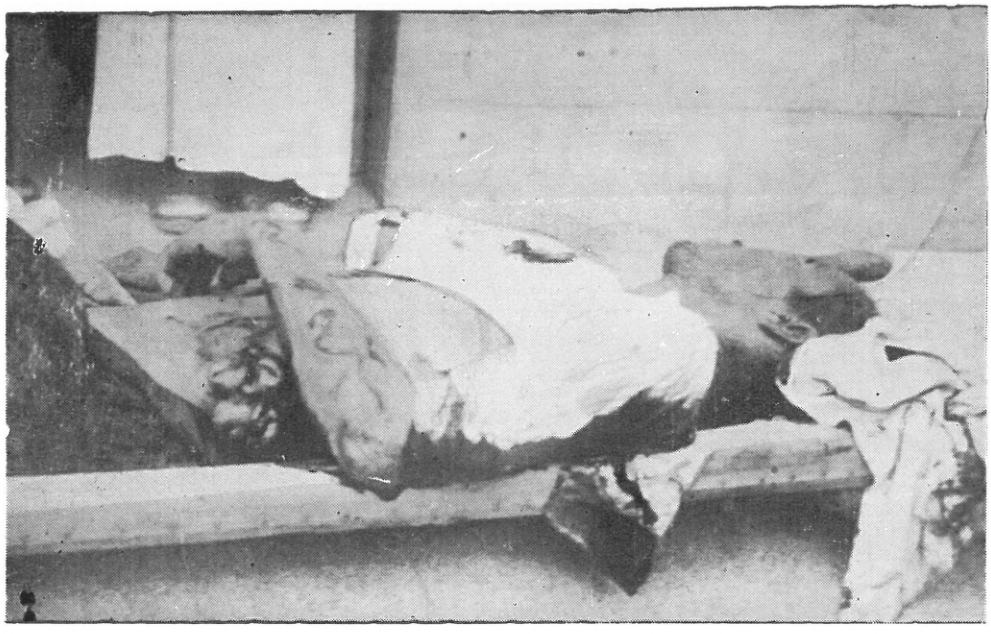


Animals killed during the Jewish aggression.

Maimed and mutilated bodies.

...Murdered...





Murder and Mutilation.

Murder and Mutilation.

What was the guilt of these children ?

Murdered Children.

AN AGGRESSION AGAINST BARTA'A

March 12, 1956.

Barta'a is a Palestinian Arab village which is bisected by the most astonishing truce demarcation line in history. One part of the village is occupied by the enemy (Israel) while the other part falls in the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom.

At twelve o'clock noon on March 12,1956, an Israeli patrol composed of five soldiers took position in the occupied sector of the village and proceeded to open fire against the Arab villagers and a Jordanian patrol which had been carrying out its duty within the Arab sector. The Jordanian patrol retaliated and the exchange of fire from light automatic weapons continued for a quarter of an hour, after which the Israeli patrol retreated to one of the mounds surrounding the village from the west and continued to shoot at the Jordanian part of the village. The Israeli patrol was re-enforced by a force estimated at about a platoon's strength which took up a a position on the hills to the west of the village and proceeded to subject the Jordanian posts to fire from rifles and mathine guns and to shelling from mortars. The Jordanian forces replied to the Jewish onslaught similarily and the skirmish continued until 5.50 p.m. when the international supervisors were able to reach an agreement with the two parties to cease firing. Because of this aggression an Arab woman was killed and three national guards were wounded.

THE MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS AT GAZA

April 4 and 5,1956

At about 5.20 p.m. on April 2,1956, a Jewish force crossed the truce demarcation line in the Khan Yunis district and opened fire on Arabs who were harvesting their crops inside Arab territory. The firing was returned and the raiding force was compelled to retreat, leaving on the field one dead and two wounded. The Arabs suffered no casualties.

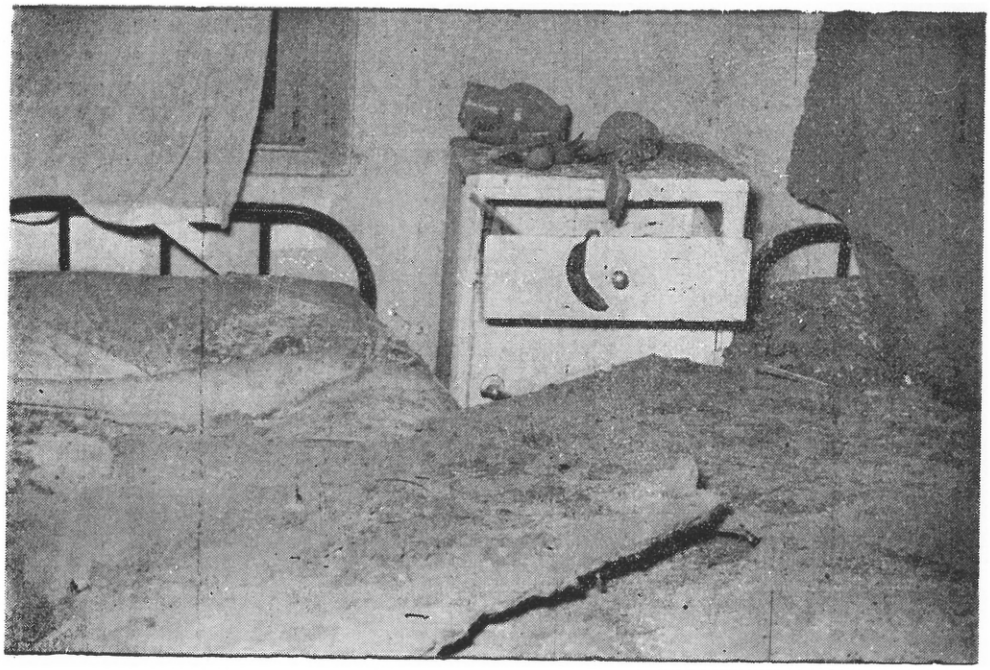
On April 3,1956, Jewish movements increased in dimension and ferocity all along the truce demarcation line in the Deir el-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafa districts. At 1 p.m. on April 4,1956, the Jews opened fire from their automatic weapons on the Egyptian positions across the truce demarcation line near Deir el Balah. This continued until 6.40 p.m. the Jews constantly re-enforcing their positions with men and small tanks. During the exchange of fire a Palestinian frontier guard was killed while it was known that three Jews were also killed. About forty minutes later Israeli artillery shelled the Deir-el-Balah district for ten minutes, damaging some buildings in the village.

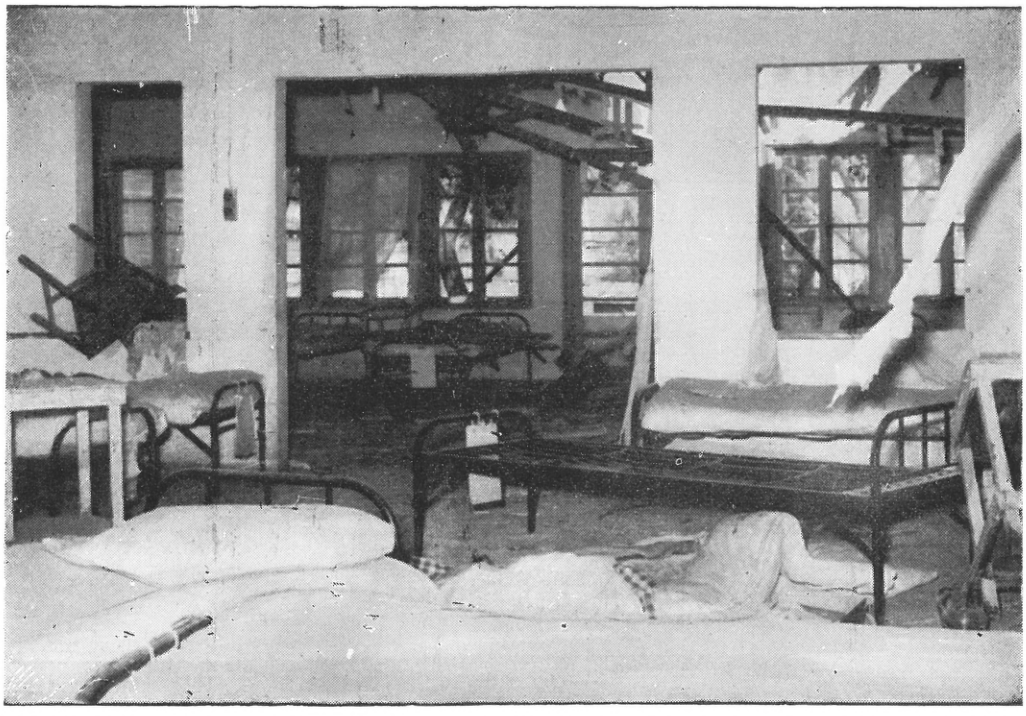
On April 5,1956, at 12.30 p.m., the Jews opened fire from their light weapons against a hill in the Deir-el Balah district where Egyptian forces had been stationed. The Egyptian positions returned the fire, and the Jewish force withdrew. At 2.15 p.m, however, Israeli artillery shelled that hill and the neighbouring district with about twenty-five shells. The Egyptian artillery replied by shelling the Jewish settlements of «Kisovim». « Meen Hashlosha » and «Nahal Oz».

Apparently these Jewish movements had been preliminary to a concealed plot by Israel to massacre the civilians at Gaza, for the

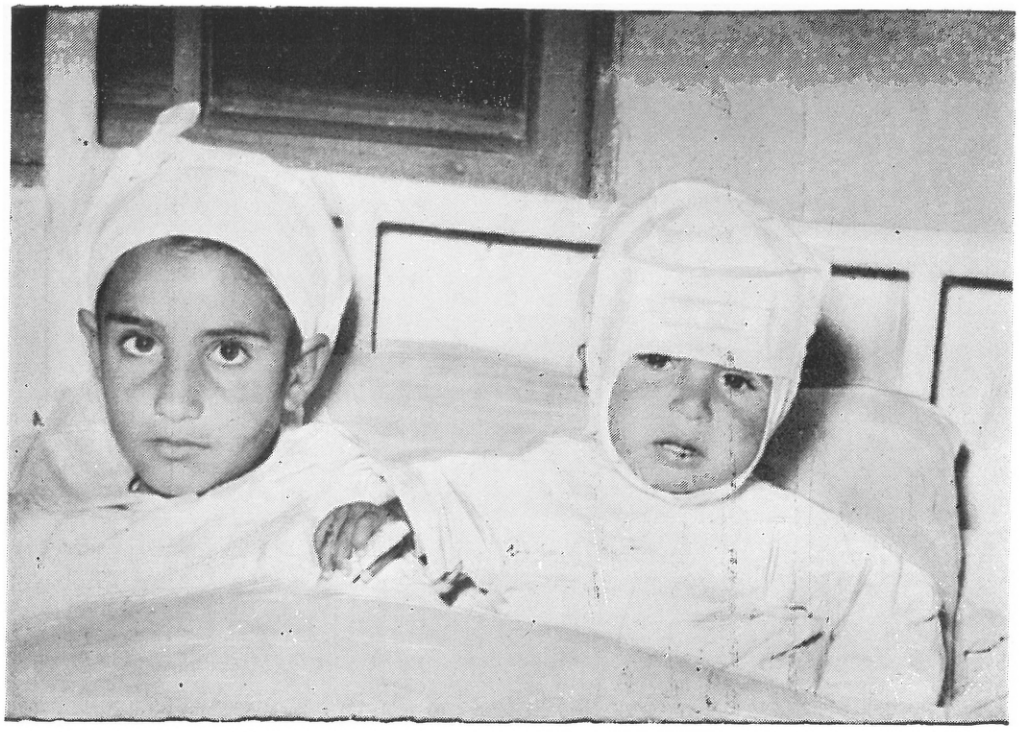
Israeli field artillery proceeded to shell the centre of the city of Gaza, crowded with inhabitants and refugees, as well as the villages of «Deir el-Balah», «Abasan» and «Khaza'a». The shelling did not cease until about 6 p.m. As a result of this brutal crime sixty civilians were killed twenty-seven women, twenty-nine men and four children) and ninety-three wounded thirty-two women, fifty three men and eight children).

The bodies of some of the civilians, victims of the Israeli aggression on Gaza on April 4 and 5,1956,





Two scenes of the western ward of the emergency hospital at Gaza after the Israeli aggression on April 5,1956.



Mutilated and wounded children after the Israeli aggression on Gaza on April 5,1956.

INFILTRATION AND AGGRESSION

AGAINST THE JORDANIAN FORCES

Augst 2, 1956.

As a patrol of the Jordanian National Guard was in the course of carrying out its legitimate duties inside Jordanian territory in the Beisan sector, it was surprised at about 2 a.m. on August 2,1956, by an Israeli patrol of eight soldiers who had crossed into Jordanian territory and advanced about two kilometers inside the truce demarcation line east of the village of «Bardala». The Jews opened fire on the Jordanian patrol but were forced to retreat to the occupied territory when the Jordanians fired back. Big spots of blood were seen on the track over which the Israelis had withdrawn to their zone, implying that they had suffered many casualties. Two Jordanians were killed.

It is deserving to mention at this juncture that Israel had been complaining of Arab infiltration of the occupied territory, and was holding the Arab states responsible yet this incident proves that the Israeli forces infiltrate and carry out acts of aggression rather than vice-versa. It is probable that most of the acts of aggression which the Jews attribute to the Arab infiltration have been artificially staged by groups belonging to the Israeli armed forces, in order to justify Jewish raids on Arab villages on the pretence that they are retaliation against the activities of Arab infiltrators.

A RAID AT RANDOM

August 16,1956

On August 16,1956, at 8 p.m., an Israeli patrol crossed the truce demarcation line in the Rafa' district (Gaza strip) and attacked an Egyptian vehicle killing all its occupants, namely a physician, four health assistants and the driver.

A RAID ON THE VILLAGE OF «UMM AR-RIHAN»

August 21,1956.

At exactly 11,45 a.m. on August 21,1956, a force of the regular Israeli army crossing the truce demarcation line in the Jenin district and trespassing four hundred meters into Jordanian territory surprised the inhabitants of the small village of «Umm ar-Rihan» and subjected them to a barrage of machine-gun fire and two-inch mortar shells. The Jordanian National Guard resisted the raiders until 2.30 p.m. when the Israelis were compelled to withdraw into the occupied territory.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in this clash. One of the bodies was retrieved by the raiders during their retreat, while the other, weapons in hand, was left behind inside Jordanian territory. Three Jordanian National Guards were wounded slightly.

THE RAID ON «ITHNA»

September 10,1956

On the morning of September 10, 1956, exactly at twenty minutes past ten, a regular Israeli force estimated at one hundred soldiers crossed the truce demarcation line and advanced inside Jordanian territory to a spot west of the village of «Ithna» in the Hebron district. Taking positions there the Jews opened fire on Arab cultivators and a national guard patrol on duty in that district. The Jordanian force exchanged fire until noon, when the raiding Israeli force was compelled to retreat to the occupied territory after six had been killed whose bodies were left on the battlefield until they were handed over to the Israeli authorities under the supervision of the international supervision commission.

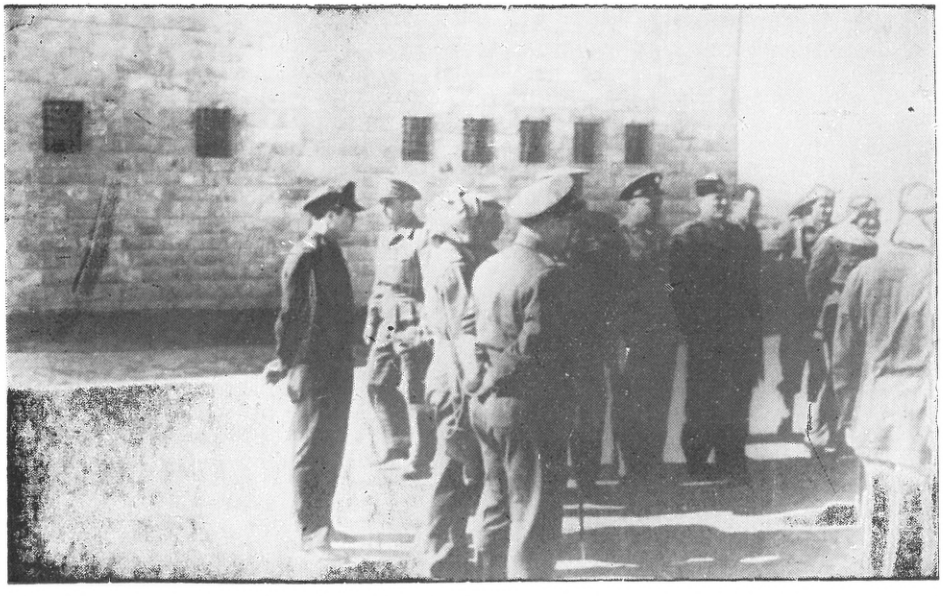
THE ATTACK ON «RAHWA»

September 12,1956.

At midnight on September 11,1956, a regular Israeli military force of the strength of an infantry battalion supported by the required auxiliary weapons and a unit of military engineers infiltrated Jordanian territory in the «Rahwa» district in the Hebron strip. After violently shelling with medium-sized mortars a police station at «Rahwa» in which there were five policemen and ten civilian guards, and planting mines and placing an ambush on the road leading to the station to prevent re-inforcements, the Jews launched a full-scale attack against the police station. However a Jordanian re-inforcement was able to push threw and overcome the ambush, causing great loss to the Israelis. Of the Jordanian force, four were killed and two small vehicles were damaged.

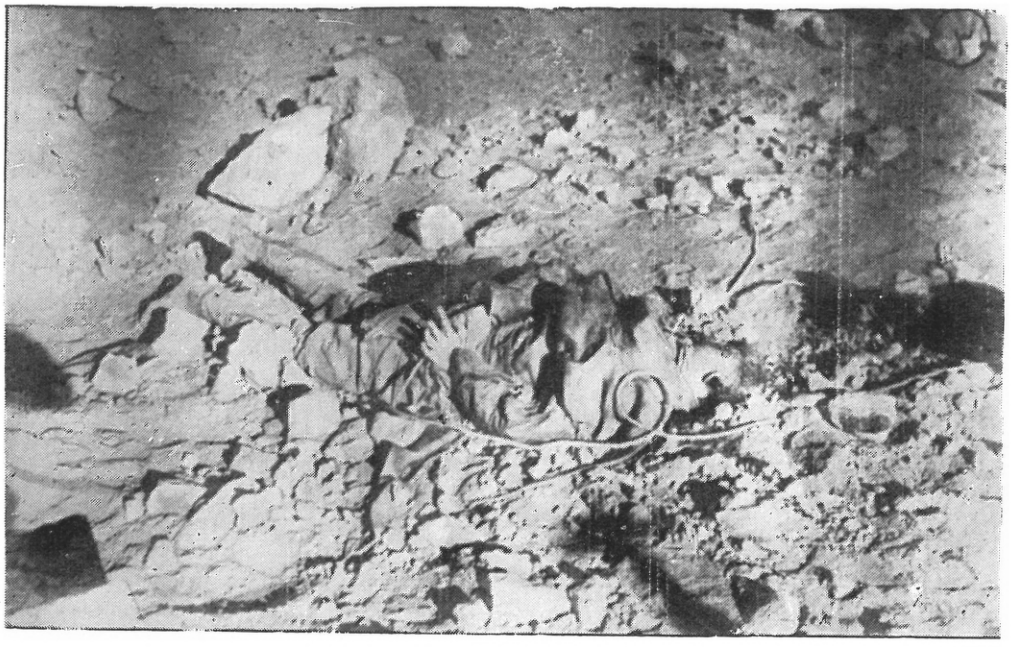
Owing to its superiority in number and weapons over the Jordanians, the main Jewish assaulting force was able to reach the station where it clashed with a small number of courageous defenders, who resisted the invasion fiercely and stubbornly, inflicting casualties on the assailants. When all the defenders had been killed, the raiders proceeded to mutilate the bodies of the dead and to utterly destroy the station. On withdrawing the Jews dynamited the «Point Four» school belonging to the «Ramadin» Arabs, which had been erected near the police station.

The «Rahwa» police station before the raid.

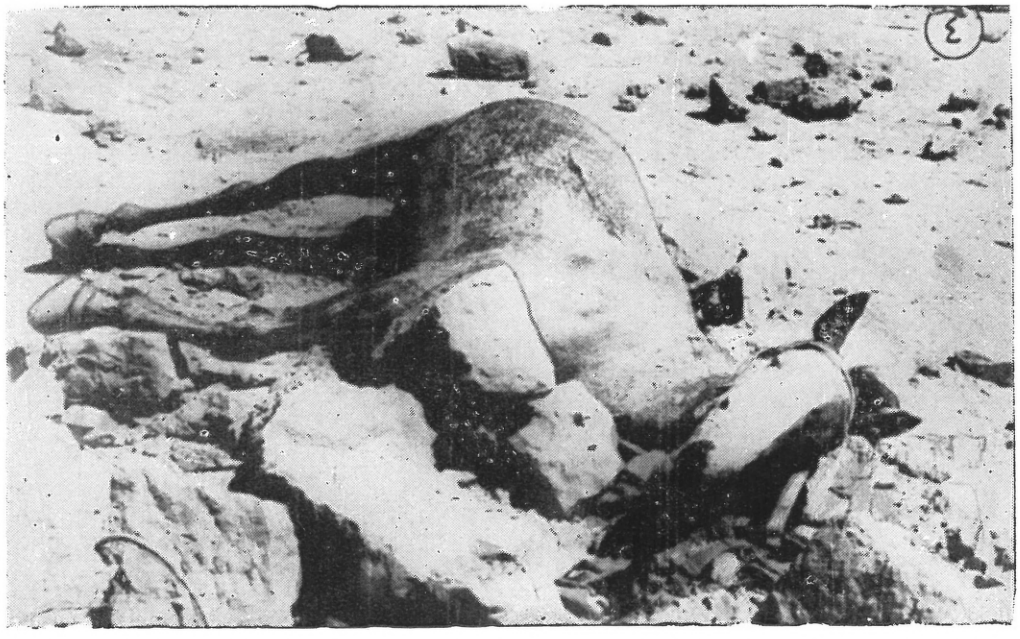


The wreckage of the Rahwa police station after the aggression.

Ugly mutilation of the body of a victim of the aggression at Rahwa.

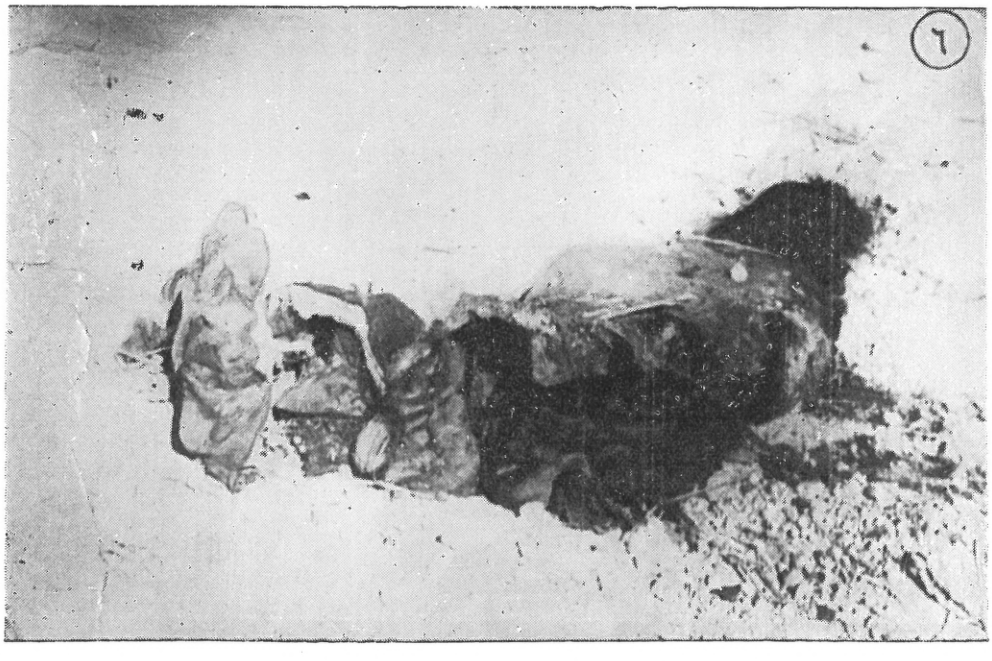


The body of one of the policemen of « Rahwa » station. The hands and neck were tied and the body pulled far from the place on which the victim had been killed.

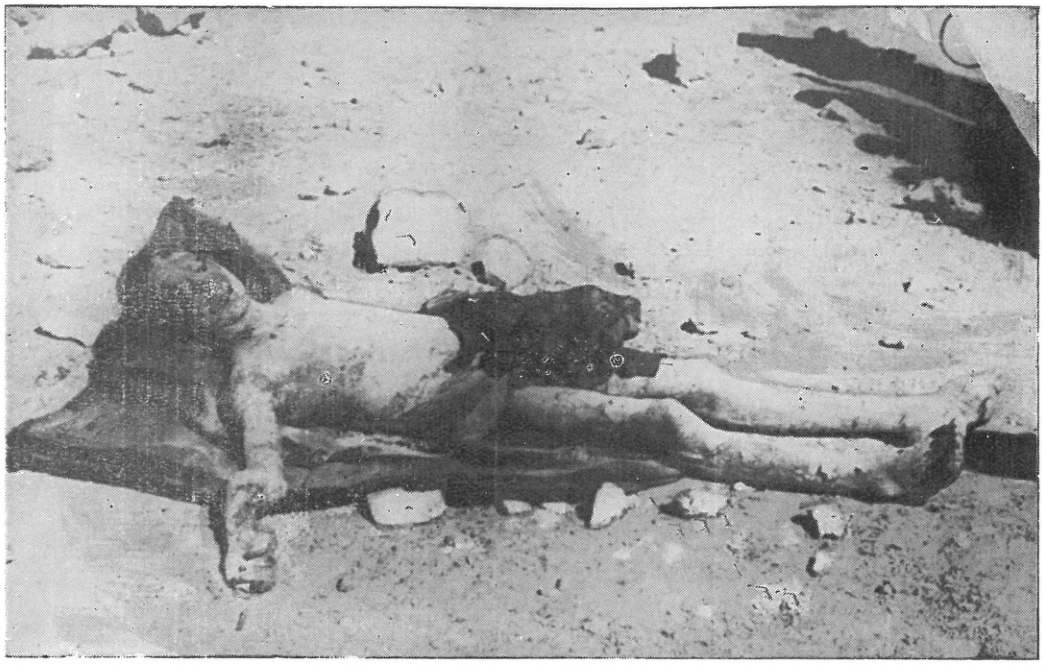


The corpse of a horse.

Martyrs under the debris.

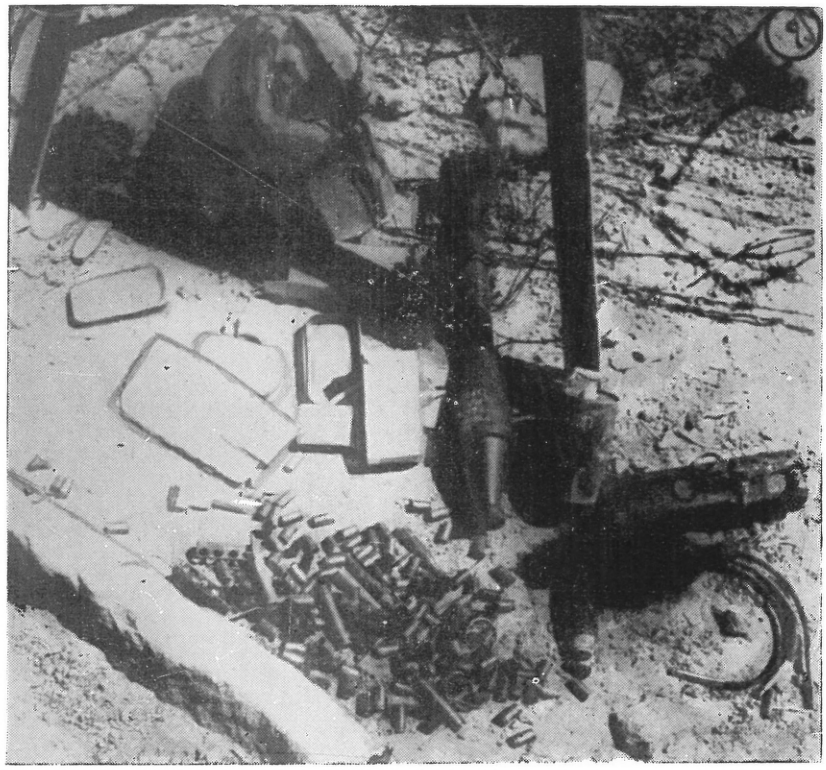


Brutal mutilation of a body.



A body : crushed bones ...torn flesh... naked.

A body extricated from under the debris.



The remnants of the weapons used by the enemy in the raid on «Rahwa».

THE ATTACK ON GHARANDAL

September 13,1956.

The Gharandal Police Station in Wadi Araba twenty kilometers away from the truce demarcation line inside Jordanian territory was raided on the night of September 13,1956, by a mechanized Israeli platoon, supported by field artillery and three military aeroplanes, and incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped on the building.

The defenders of the Police station with a re-enforcement of national guards were alerted of the raid and therefore resisted the Israeli three-sided attack courageously and stubbornly. Nevertheless the raiders, thanks to the field artillery and the shelling by aeroplanes, were able to reach their goal, after five policemen, two national guards and three civilians had been killed, four national guards lost, and four others wounded. The Israeli force dynamited the police station and a school nearby and withdrew to the occupied territory.

The casualties inflicted on the enemy are not known, though they were held to be numerous. One of the enemy vehicles was damaged and later burnt near the building of the police station as the raiders were retreating.

THE ATTACK ON HOUSSAN

September 25,1956

At about 9 p.m. on September 25, 1956, the Jews directed a large scale attack on the posts of the Jordanian forces in the villages of Wady Foukin and Houssan. The main operation was concentrated against the Houssan posts, and carried out by a force of the strength of one regiment supported by artillery. The clash that ensued continued fiercely until 1.30 a.m. next morning during which the national guards gave very stiff resistance, while the battle moved into hand-to-hand combat, resulting in heavy enemy losses. Jewish ambulance cars travelled constantly between the battlefield and the military barracks at Ain Karem, carrying their dead and wounded.

The following morning the bodies of ten Israeli soldiers, including that of an officer, were found on the battleground; the Jews had not been able to pull them back to their lines, as had been their practice. Furthermore reports showed that the losses of the enemy were much more than the thirty-one Arab dead.

At about 8 p.m., the Jews endeavoured to launch an attack on the police station of Al-Usayfar, but thanks to their alertness, the National Guard was able to repulse the attack, with no Arab losses

THE ATTACK ON QALQILYAH

October 10,1956.

At 10 p.m. exactly on October 10,1956, the posts of the Jordanian army and National Guard at Qalqilyah, Jabla, Souffin, Jayous and Nabi Elias were attacked by a strong Jewish force composed of two infantry battalions, one armoured battalion, a light artillery unit, a medium field artillery unit and ten jet planes. This invading force was met with stubborn resistance by the Jordanian defenders, who stopped the raiders' advance and inflicted heavy losses upon them, while a number of their armoured cars were damaged.

The Jordanian artillery had started from the beginning of the Jewish attack to shell the enemy concentrations and bases of assault, as well as three Jewish settlements near Qalqilyah, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

In the meantime Jordanian re-inforcements launched a counter-attack against the Jewish positions, and as they advanced, they wiped out the enemy ambush forces on the main road. Another Jordanian force encircled a Jewish platoon in the Nabi Elias position and utterly wiped it out, while a third Jordanian force advanced towards Saffin, besieged the Jewish position and prevented the arrival of rescue re-inforcements. At the same time the Jewish forces advancing against Jabla were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The enemy armoured cars roaming about in the battlefield for the purpose of transporting their dead and wounded were also subjected to Jordanian fire, resulting in heavy casualty to the occupants. Furthermore Jordanian anti-tank weapons damaged several

Jewish armoured cars, some of which were pulled by the Jews inside the truce demarcation lines, while others were left behind on the battleground.

His Majesty King Hussein supervized the battle in person. The Jordanian authorities had from the outset informed the United Nations Chief Truce Supervisor of the incident. He demanded the two parties to cease firing by 3 a.m. the following day. The Israeli authorities, however, asked for a half-hour extension in order to collect the bodies of the killed Jewish soldiers. Being unable to collect the dead bodies within that time, the Jews were granted a further half-hour. Nevertheless, the Jews were able to reunite their forces and collect their dead until 4.30 a.m.

As the Jewish forces were withdrawing they dynamited an empty police station.

Official Jordanian sources estimated the number of Jews killed to be over sixty (including som officers), and a considerable number of wounded, in addition to the heavy losses inflicted on the Jewish settlements by the Jordanian artillery.

The losses of the Jordanian forces amounted to twenty-five killed and thirteen wounded.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The following is a statement of the acts of aggression and the resulting casualties which have been discussed in detail in the preceding pages.

Place of Incident	Date	Dead	Wounded
Deir Yassin	9.4.1948	250	
Naseruddine	14.4.1948	All except forty inhabitants were wiped up by the Jews.	
Carmel	18.4.1948	9	
Carmel	20.4.1948	14	
Al-Qabu	1.5.1948	30	
Beit Diras	3.5.1948	All persons found in the village were killed.	
Khoury Hiuse.	5.5.1948	With the exception of some aged, all inhabitants were annihilated.	
Az-Zaytoun	6.5.1948	All persons found in the village were gathered inside the mosque which was dynamited.	
Wadi Araba	13.5.1950	30	—
Sharafat	7.2.1951	10	8
Falameh	2.4.1951	3	—
Hebron	2.4.1951	2	—
Khirbet Najjar	11.7.1951	1	2
Ghor As-Safi	25.9.1951	2	—
Bethlehem	6.1.1952	6	3
Kreeman	13.1.1952	2	—
Falameh	29.1.1953	1	7
Qibya	14.10.1953	42	15
Nahalin	28.3.1954	11	19
Gaza	14.8.1954	1	—

Place of Incident	Date	Dead	Wounded
Beit Liqya	1.9.1954	5	5
Wadi Foukin	11.9.1954	—	2
Deir Ayoub	2.11.1954	2	1
Gaza	28.2.1955	39	33
Bedouin Encampmlnt	4.3.1955	5	—
Khan Yunis	31.5.1955	22	20
National Guard Post	17.6.1955	1	—
Khan Yunis	31.8.1955	46	50
Banat Yacoub Bridge	22.10.1955	3	—
Kontella	28.10.1955	12	11
Tiberias	11.12.1955	56 and (32 Lost)	8
As Sabha	2.11.1955	50	1
Barta'a	12.3.1956	1	3
Gaza	5.4.1956	60	53
Bardala	2.8.1956	2	—
Rafa	16.8.1956	6	—
Umm Ar Rihan	21.8.1956	—	3
Ithna	10.9.1956	—	1
Ar-Rahwa	12.9.1956	19	—
Gharandal	13.9.1956	10 and (4 Lost)	4
Houssan	25.9.1956	31	—
Qalqilyah	10.10.1956	25	13

This record of the crimes of the Zionists is one of the many material documents which the Arabs present as strong proof of the spirit of aggression that is deep-rooted in the nature of Israel, and of what is to be expected from that state if her roots are permitted

ti grow further in Palestine and in other neighbouring territories.

The participation of Israel in the tripartite aggression against Egypt in October 29,1956, has shown the ambitions of that state, which is not only established on aggression, but which cannot survive without it. Furthermore, the Zionist atrocities committed in the Gaza strip, Kafr Kasem and Sinai during that aggression, additional proof of Israeli brutality, will be uses to compile a second volume to this book.

The Arabs are confident that the crimes of Israel are the greatest factor that undermines its existence. The justice of both Heaven and Earth refuses to permit the perpetration if this kind of reactionery savage state which threatens mercy and humanity, and violates the charter of the United Nations and its principles for which humanity has struggled with such great sacrifices.

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